

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1969

No. 1 (Craven) Health Division

COMPRISING :

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT



BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspectors

A N N U A L R E P O R T

For the Year 1969

NO. 1. (CRAVEN) HEALTH DIVISION

Comprising:-

Barnoldswick Urban District

Earby Urban District

Silsden Urban District

Skipton Urban District

Bowland Rural District

Sedbergh Rural District

Settle Rural District

Skipton Rural District

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS



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and Central Clinic,
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To: The Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report for 1969. As is customary, the report includes details of the services provided by the West Riding County Council, thus giving a comprehensive view of all activities within the No. 1 Health Division.

The narrative and statistics will show that all our programmes have been maintained, despite a shortage of money and staffing difficulties. And that the emphasis has been on the provision of these services at local level, with the Medical Officer of Health and his staff accessible to most of the electorate.

Whether these advantages will be preserved under the new order seems doubtful: for the implementation of the Redcliffe-Maud Report, the second Green Paper (on the administration of the health services), and the Seeborn Report (on the social services) will disrupt long established traditions, relations, and lines of communication which have produced a very effective unit of administration in this part of Yorkshire. The separation of the social services from preventive medicine is particularly regretted, for most social misfortune is attributable to old age, or mental or physical defect -- all conditions requiring medical and nursing care. Furthermore, it remains to be seen whether the formation of area health authorities will, in fact, produce an effective integration of hospital, general practitioner, and local health authority services. However, 'Redcliffe-Maud' is some way ahead. The second 'Green Paper' is for discussion - and presumably some alteration.

In the meantime all our activities continue, with the major part of this report contributed by the public health inspectors. I am indebted to them and to the chief officers of other departments, the hospital staffs, family doctors and teachers for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

M. HUNTER.

Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION A
STATISTICAL SUMMARY

TABLE I

<u>District:</u>	<u>Area in Acres:</u>	<u>Estimated Population:</u>	<u>Births:</u>	<u>Deaths:</u>
Barnoldswick:	2,764	10,040	135	140
Earby:	3,519	5,020	70	63
Silsden:	7,101	5,620	81	85
Skipton U.D:	4,211	12,940	172	225
Bowland:	83,327	4,940	70	55
Sedbergh:	52,674	3,760	45	35
Settle:	152,087	13,770	207	178
Skipton R.D:	146,071	24,410	349	394
	451,754	80,500	1,129	1,175

TABLE II

<u>District:</u>	<u>Deaths under one year:</u>	<u>Still- births:</u>	<u>Maternal deaths:</u>
Barnoldswick:	1	1	-
Earby:	3	1	-
Silsden:	4	-	-
Skipton U.D:	-	1	-
Bowland:	1	1	-
Sedbergh:	-	3	-
Settle:	1	3	-
Skipton R.D:	3	6	-
	13	16	-

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAVEN DIVISION 1969

<u>DISEASE:</u>	<u>MALES:</u>	<u>FEMALES:</u>	<u>TOTAL:</u>
Meningococcal Infection:	1	-	1
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases:	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc:	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus:	5	4	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach:	9	14	23
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine:	10	16	26
Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx:	3	-	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus:	31	4	35
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast:	-	18	18
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus:	-	9	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate:	4	-	4
Leukaemia:	9	5	14
Other Malignant Neoplasms:	31	29	60
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms:	-	2	2
Anaemias:	-	1	1
Diabetes Mellitus:	2	6	8
Meningitis:	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease:	4	9	13
Hypertensive Disease:	11	20	31
Ischaemic Heart Disease:	165	128	293
Other Forms of Heart Disease:	12	35	47
Cerebrovascular Disease:	85	131	216
Influenza:	4	3	7
Pneumonia:	23	43	66
Bronchitis and Emphysema:	35	12	47
Asthma:	4	-	4
Peptic Ulcer:	2	4	6
Appendicitis:	2	2	4
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia:	1	3	4
Cirrhosis of Liver:	1	3	4
Nephritis & Nephrosis:	5	4	9
Hyperplasia of Prostate:	3	-	3
Congenital Anomalies:	5	3	8
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc:	2	-	2
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality:	1	1	2
Symptoms & Ill-defined Conditions:	4	8	12
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases:	1	2	3
Other Diseases of Blood etc:	1	-	1
Mental Disorders:	2	2	4
Other Diseases of Nervous System etc:	8	6	14
Other Diseases of Circulatory System:	23	27	50
Other Diseases of Respiratory System:	5	4	9
Other Diseases of Digestive System:	8	11	19
Other Diseases, Genito-urinary System:	6	5	11
Other Diseases of Musculoskeletal System:	2	3	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents:	12	7	19
All Other Accidents:	14	14	28
Suicide & Self-inflicted Injuries:	5	5	10
All Other External Causes:	2	3	5
Total:	566	609	1,175

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS:BIRTHS:

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 1,129 occurred during the year. The adjusted live birth rate per thousand of population is, therefore, 14.0 compared with 14.3, 14.9 and 14.8 in the three preceding years. The rates for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales in 1969 were respectively, 16.9 and 16.3, illegitimate births numbered 60 which is not surprising when the illegitimate birth rate for England and Wales has almost doubled in the past ten years.

The still-births after adjustment for transfer numbered 16. This gives a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 13.9 compared with 13.5 for the Administrative County, and 13.2 for England and Wales.

DEATHS:

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths in and assigned to the Division was 1,175. The adjusted death rate per thousand of population is, therefore, 14.6 compared with figures of 11.6 for the Administrative County and 11.9 for England and Wales.

Deaths from lung cancer numbered 35 compared with 39, 27, 40, 44, 46, 30, 27, 40 and 24 in the nine preceding years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

After correction for transferable deaths there were 13 deaths of infants under one year of age. This is a death rate per thousand live births of 11.5 compared with rates of 12.4, 21.0, 18.6, 19.3 and 20.9 in the five preceding years.

The rates in 1969 for the Administrative County and England and Wales were respectively 18.9 and 13.1. Of the 13 deaths 7 were attributable to congenital anomalies, 1 to pneumonia and 5 to various other diseases.

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There were no maternal deaths in 1969.

SECTION BGENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICESFOR THE AREA1. HOSPITAL SERVICES:

As the existing services have changed little in recent years there is no point in making further comment when our attentions are now focussed on the Airedale General Hospital at Eastburn, which is to open in June, 1970. This hospital will have 660 beds, and will be one of the most up-to-date in the country. The bed allocations are as follows:-

Specialty:	No. of Beds:	Beds per 1,000 pop.
General Medicine (incl. Dermatology, V.D. and Diseases of the Chest:	115	0.77
General Surgery:	90	0.6
Accident and Emergency:	45	0.3
Orthopaedic Surgery:	16	0.11
Gynaecology:	30	0.2
Children's Unit:		
Paediatrics:	20	0.27
General Surgery and		
Orthopaedic Surgery:	20	
Section 5:	15	0.1
Isolation:	12	0.08
Maternity:		
Consultant:	68	
G.P:	30	
Special Care Babies:	15	
Geriatrics:	120	2.2
Mental Illness:	64	0.43

The concept is that of the district hospital, providing services for a population of 150,000 people of which two thirds live within a ten mile radius. Some patients will have to travel a little further than at present, but that is considered a small price to pay for an improvement in the services which the majority will enjoy. Points of particular interest in these bed allocations are those for mental illness, for patients who have hitherto gone into the large hospitals outside the district; And a day hospital for the mentally ill run in conjunction with these beds. Secondly, the presence of 120 beds for the elderly and infirm, now to be in the district hospital instead of in 'chronic sick beds'; And a day hospital, again run in conjunction. Thirdly, the isolation ward replacing the old fever hospital now that the infectious diseases are mainly under our control. Finally, and not otherwise mentioned, accommodation for the over-night stay of relatives and the mothers of sick children.

The only facilities which 'the Airedale' will not have are beds for certain specialised types of surgery - e.g. Eyes; Ear, Nose, Throat; Brain; Heart, and Plastic Surgery. These are essentially regional specialties, but out-patient clinics will be provided for some, if not all of them.

With 660 beds 'the Airedale' will be a training school for State Registered Nurses, something we have not had for many years, and which should help recruitment to this absolutely vital section of the National Health Service. Few people seem to know that the National Health Service is the sixth largest industry in this country; or to appreciate that without an adequate supply of fully trained nurses it will eventually grind to a halt.

2. LABORATORY SERVICES:

The examination of milk, ice-cream, water and other foods is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratories at Preston, Bradford and Wakefield. They also examine many sorts of pathological specimen, and provide an excellent service, including consultation with the directors when required.

3. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS:

The County Council provides clinics for Child Health, Physiotherapy, Relaxation and Mothercraft, Speech Therapy, Child Guidance, Cervical Cytology, and Dental Treatment. Details and attendances are given in Section F. The Regional Hospital Board provides a clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and the supervision of contacts. This is at Skipton Hospital where the health visitors staff the clinic, and in this and other ways maintain a close liaison with the Chest Physician. The Board also provides a Venereal Diseases Clinic at Keighley; there are similar clinics at Burnley and Lancaster. Skipton Hospital has a full range of medical and surgical clinics, including paediatrics, radiotherapy, dermatological, and psychiatric, and is likely to retain them.

The Family Planning Association holds a clinic at Skipton Hospital on Wednesday evenings. This is long established and provides all forms of contraceptive advice. Similar clinics are held at Kendal and Lancaster, but there is a large area between where a service should be organised either by the F.P.A. or the Local Health Authority, and steps are being taken to that end.

Mention has been made in the last two reports of the Cervical Cytology Clinics started in this Division in January, 1966. Since then 6,436 women have attended to have cells taken from the neck of the womb for the detection of early cancer; And to be instructed in self-examination of the breast, again for the detection of cancer.

During the past four years 59 women have been found with cancer of the cervix, and referred to the consultant gynaecologist for appropriate treatment. In addition 144 women with breast abnormalities have been referred to their family doctors.

These figures are a very great credit to the staff of Division 1, for they are far and away ahead of any others in the West Riding; And of most other places in the country, for that matter. In the last two years this success has been achieved by going through the lists of twenty-five family doctors, and sending a specific invitation to the married women and widows. The response has varied from 30 per cent to 60 per cent - which means that over 2,000 women have had the

test who would otherwise have missed it. And many have been saved from suffering a disease which still carries a high mortality.

4. DOMICILIARY SERVICES:

The provision of home nurses, midwives, health visitors, and home helps is the responsibility of the County Council. Details are given in Sections F and G of the report.

5. WELFARE SERVICES:

These include provision for the Aged, the Physically Handicapped, the Deaf, and the Blind. As a full account was given in the Annual Report for 1968, and as there have been no changes since then, details will be omitted this year.

6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951:

These Acts provide for the removal to hospital or other suitable place of persons who

- (a) are suffering from grave, chronic disease, or being aged or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and --
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The onus of carrying out this duty rests with the medical officer of health, supported by one other doctor and a magistrate in cases of urgency. Otherwise, by application to a magistrate's court. During the year it was found necessary to remove an almost blind ninety-seven year old lady where the efforts of many people over a period of months had failed to persuade her to leave her almshouse. Also, to find hospital accommodation for an eccentric lady in her seventies in whose case admission under the Mental Health Act, 1959 had been necessary on several previous occasions.

7. NUCLEAR RADIATION HAZARDS:

This item first came into the Annual Report following trouble at the Windscale Atomic Energy Plant in Cumberland, when radio-active iodine was released. That was several years ago and there has been no recurrence. But the Government continues to watch the radio-activity in the atmosphere, water, soil, human bones, farm animals, herbage and milk by means of complicated and highly refined radio-chemical analysis. So far as air pollution is concerned, concentrations of long-lived fission products such as Caesium-137 and Strontium-90 showed a slight downward trend in the first half of the year.

8. CLEAN AIR:

The British policy on clean air is a practical one, based on epidemiological studies, which have indicated that the burning of coal is a hazard to health. This is most marked in certain areas where there is much pollution of the atmosphere, and which have been designated 'black areas'. In these places smoke control programmes are being pursued, with obvious success. No parts of Craven are 'black', but the Skipton U.D.C. has followed a control programme which now covers half the town; And Skipton R.D.C. has started a modest

programme in Sutton. But at Barnoldswick, where all preparations had been made, it was decided in July -- "that in view of the present economic climate and other factors, the implementation of clean air legislation in this district be deferred for the time being."

Turning to another aspect, the question is asked with increasing frequency, whether motor exhaust fumes have any real ill-effects. These ill-effects could be caused by four things -- (i) Hydrocarbons which are associated with smog in the U.S.A. (ii) Sulphur dioxide and sulphuric acid. (iii) Lead used in petrol as an anti-knock agent, and (iv) Carbon monoxide measured as carboxyhaemoglobin which rises under heavy traffic conditions. In fact, the rise from that source is less than it is from cigarette smoking. As regards the other three, much research in this country and a great deal more in the U.S.A. has not shown - so far - any harm from pollution of the atmosphere with petrol or diesel fumes, in the concentrations and under the conditions found in the United Kingdom. This is in contrast to the established mortality and morbidity from the burning of coal, already referred to. But it is admitted that the evidence is of a negative nature and may need to be modified by further research. But failure to establish any hazard up to now indicates that any effects, if present, will be of a minor nature.

9. FOOD HYGIENE:

The inspection and supervision of food is undertaken by the public health inspectors and details are given in their reports. It is a matter which requires unremitting attention now that supplies are coming from all parts of the world, and when less food is cooked in the homes of the consumers.

Food poisoning in the usually accepted sense is, of course, due to contamination by germs. *Salmonellae*, *Clostridium welchii*, and staphylococci are the usual contaminants. But there are also chemicals which may be added to or find their way into our foods, and which are giving rise to increasing concern. These may be preservatives, colouring agents, or sweeteners added deliberately. Or insecticides and antibiotics which get there unintentionally. The total number of known additives exceeds 20,000, and in this country their intake per person exceeds three pounds per year. It would be difficult to provide adequate quantities of safe food to urban communities without them. And agricultural productivity (and world population) depends very much on the use of pesticides, anti-biotics, and hormones. Although the amounts at issue are small, often minute, there is increasing concern over two aspects. The first is the accumulation of dicophane (D.D.T.) in body fats. The second is the possible role of food additives as carcinogens (causing cancers), and there is suggestive evidence that they may sometimes act in this way. It is likely that more countries will restrict, at least for a trial period, the use of D.D.T. in the coming year. The Advisory Committee on Pesticides and other Toxic Chemicals has recommended restriction in the use of D.D.T. and other pesticides in agriculture and horticulture, and a ban on D.D.T. in home gardens and for dry cleaning in Britain.

10. WATER SUPPLIES:

The bulk of our water is supplied by four boards -- The Craven, The Fylde, Bradford, and The Lakes and Lune: and there is a continuing exchange of information between these boards and the district health departments. The results thus obtained are given in the reports of

the senior public health inspectors. These are bacteriological reports, for bacteriology offers the most delicate test for the detection of recent and therefore potentially dangerous faecal pollution. But this is only one of the four lines of investigation, the others being topographical, chemical, and biological -- to be employed as circumstances indicate. The medical examination of staff employed in water undertakings is also important, and has been the subject of correspondence during the year. The classic example of failure to undertake this was the epidemic of typhoid fever at Croydon in 1937.

In a rural area of half a million acres there are also a large number of private supplies. Some of these are liable to contamination, particularly in the limestone areas where channelling and fissuring are common. In a few places these supplies are chlorinated, and they are sampled by the health inspectors along with the larger unchlorinated ones. But it is not possible to sample the many individual supplies, and reliance must be placed on the fact that illnesses due to water borne bacteria or viruses do not appear to have occurred in these situations.

With regard to the fluoridation of drinking water -- that is making good the deficiencies of fluoride to the extent of one part per million -- there is again, no progress to report. The Craven Water Board is undertaking alterations at Elslack Reservoir and is not in a position to start fluoridation there, in an area where there is agreement. And although the alterations at Embsay Reservoir are complete fluoridation cannot be started there because of disagreement between the authorities served, the Skipton Rural District Council being opposed to it. This is a pity when the results of fluoridation in this country, and many other parts of the world vindicate all the claims which have been made for it. There is no scientific evidence that fluoride at the recommended levels can do any harm to health, and indisputable evidence that it will do good. The misguided quasi-scientific or allegedly ethical opposition, would not prevail for a moment if parents were fully conscious of the benefits their children are denied.

11. ACCESS TO THE COUNTRYSIDE:

Reference has been made to this subject in the last three Annual Reports, particularly the pressure on the Yorkshire Dales. National Park by the millions of people now living within easy motoring distance. Unfortunately no progress has been made in the creation of country parks, picnic places and camping sites, for which the County Council has plans; And which, in the opinion of the writer, would do much to prevent the funneling of cars and their passengers into the narrow valleys and the heads of our dales.

The County Council's policy for caravans has also been under review during the year. And it seems strange that after the district councils have spent twenty years tidying-up the Dales the latest suggestion should be to permit a few caravans to be placed 'unobtrusively' alongside such farmsteads as may wish to accommodate and draw an income from them. As virtually all caravanners have cars, their vans and mobile homes should be restricted to sites outside the National Park, into which they can walk or motor. They should not be permitted to litter the Dales with caravans, or to obstruct the narrow roads by towing at weekends and holiday times.

12. CREMATIONS:

Reference has been made in previous reports to the expense and difficulty now associated with the disposal of the dead; And the problems of disused graveyards and cemeteries. Little wonder that the demand for cremation as a hygienic and reverent method of disposal continues to increase, particularly where crematoria are easily accessible.

The Division is well served by crematoria at Keighley, Horsforth, Skipton, Burnley and Lancaster. At Skipton the numbers again exceeded 800, all applications being approved by the medical officer of health acting as medical referee, or his deputies.

SECTION CPREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968:-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
Infective jaundice	Tuberculosis
Leprosy	Typhoid fever
Leptospirosis	Typhus
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Measles	Yellow fever

Food poisoning is also to be notified; but diseases previously notifiable and no longer so are - acute primary and influenzal pneumonia, erysipelas, membranous croup, and puerperal pyrexia.

It is significant how this portion of the report assumes, year by year, a smaller amount of space. There were no epidemics during the year which gave rise to concern, but we must ensure that preventive measures do not diminish because of this; and that parents do not neglect to have their children immunised. A number of additional points are perhaps worthy of mention.

1. SMALLPOX:

The world's most feared disease, and the only one for which all countries demand vaccination certificates from travellers. In its most virulent form it has a death rate of 30 to 40 per cent. However, the World Health Organisation are cautiously confident that their attack is going well. The aim is to vaccinate 80 per cent of all age and socio-economic groups in the 27 countries where the disease is endemic (i.e. always present); and if that can be done the battle may be won by 1976.

2. TYPHOID:

During the year there was a great deal of fuss over a few cases of typhoid. So perhaps it would be as well to put the matter in its proper perspective by pointing out that in this country in the previous ten years there has been an average of 132 cases of typhoid (including 247 in 1963) and an average of two and a half deaths annually. Also to point out (i) that over half these infections are contracted abroad, and (ii) that if holiday makers took the trouble to have three injections before going to the Mediterranean area they are unlikely to suffer from this preventable disease.

3. INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

This disease is due to a virus; it occurs in small outbreaks, and mainly affects children and their school and family contacts. 47 cases were notified during the year, the majority in South Craven.

Usually it is not a serious disease, but human normal immunoglobulin is available for passive protection where the degree of exposure to infection is likely to be high or where the patient, if infected, might be less resistant on account of pre-existing disease. The recommended dose is 250 mg for young children and 500 mg for adults.

4. POLIOMYELITIS

In the epidemic year of 1947 there were 7,776 cases in England and Wales. In the ten years from 1959 the number of paralytic cases fell from 739 to 19, and the non-paralytic from 289 to 5. Deaths fell from 66 to none. No further comment is necessary on the value of immunisation against this once dreaded disease.

5. INFLUENZA

This disease arrived early in December, causing quite a sharp illness, particularly in the middle aged and elderly. Although the outbreak waned within a few weeks there had been many deaths in that time.

Whenever it occurs the question is asked whether it will ever develop into the Spanish 'Flu' of 1918-19, which started mildly in the Spring but became much more sinister in the Autumn and Winter waves, death from fulminant pneumonia becoming frequent and terrifying. Deaths were particularly numerous in the large towns where the medical services were totally dislocated. In Manchester bodies were left unburied for as long as a fortnight.

The answer to this question is that we do not know but admit it is quite possible; for the disease occurs in epidemics and pandemics, and the virus changes its antigenic structure, as it did in 1946 and 1957.

6. EPIDEMIC VOMITING

Some small outbreaks were reported during the year. Many cases no doubt went unreported, for this illness is second only to acute respiratory infections as a cause of illness in households and institutions. The cause is still believed to be a virus, quite likely with an airborne spread. Fortunately it is a very short, sharp illness without complications, as it is difficult to control with our present limited knowledge.

7. STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION

A brief description of an outbreak of infection which occurred in May and June, 1969 may be of interest. It was confined to a boy's school of 170 pupils (all boarders), and the first case was notified on the 6th May, shortly after the start of the summer term. During the next three weeks one or more cases occurred every few days, and although all were very mild, there were no signs of the outbreak coming to an end. The decision had therefore to be taken to swab the whole school and its staff, and this was done on the 29th May by a doctor and nurses from the Divisional Health Staff. A Streptococcus of type M₁ T₅ was recovered from either the throat or nose of 38 boys; whilst a further 22 produced a haemolytic streptococcus which was not Group A. Penicillin (25 mgm, four times daily) was given to the

38 carriers for ten days, and they were then reswabbed. Only two came back positive and they were cured by further penicillin and local treatment.

In addition to the cases of scarlet fever, which eventually totalled 31, there were 29 sore throats (again mild) caused by the same type of streptococcus. Perhaps the point of most interest is that once the carriers had been detected and treated the outbreak came to an end immediately. In fact, all cases were discharged from the sick bay by the 11th June. In retrospect it would obviously have been better if 'wholesale' swabbing had been done a week earlier; more particularly if the excellent results for treating the carriers could have been foreseen.

The tendency for this type of germ to spread in closed communities was again seen in the Autumn, again at a school almost entirely boarding. About a third of the pupils were affected, with a Lancefield Group A streptococcus, and the term brought to a premature end. Fortunately the infection did not spread in the local village, as happened under similar circumstances three years ago.

8. BRUCELLOSIS

Although this disease is not common it is serious and prolonged in most cases. It is an occupational disease in farm workers and veterinary surgeons, the remainder of the infections being due to drinking unpasteurised milk. It's eradication has been achieved in Denmark and Northern Ireland but progress here is very slow. The position at the end of October was that 5,800 herds had been registered as accredited, and a further 7,000 herds were undergoing qualifying tests. This represents about 6 per cent of the total herds, and about 13 per cent of the total cattle in Great Britain. It will be another two years before the 15,000 to 20,000 accredited herds are available to provide sufficient replacements for animals culled by area eradication schemes - which will therefore have to wait until 1971.

9. VENEREAL DISEASES

V.D. has not, so far, been a problem in this area. Figures provided by the clinics give the following statistics for 1969:- Gonorrhea 12, syphilis 1, other conditions 60. Elsewhere syphilis seems to be under control even in a society where many seem to regard pre-marital and extra-marital intercourse as the norm. But gonorrhea continues to increase. The most recent (1968) report of the Department of Health has this to say on the problem:-

"Health education relating to the sexually transmitted diseases is clearly only part of instruction in the relationship between the sexes, which should include the place occupied by love and marriage in a full life as well as the mental and physical dangers inherent in promiscuous behaviour. In the past this instruction has been variable and uncoordinated, and in many cases completely lacking. Presumably efforts should be concentrated particularly on young people who are now enjoying greater advantages in general education than their predecessors, and for the most part do not lack the capacity for independent thought. The problem is the direct concern of the education authorities, social services

and religious organisations, but it is a matter in which doctors and nurses should be prepared to participate"

10. TUBERCULOSIS:

There were 17 notifications during the year, 15 of the respiratory type. Although this was an increase on recent years the number of people on our register has now fallen to 203. 'On the register' means that the Chest Physician is still seeing them periodically, but the great majority are well and working, and seen only at long intervals.

The well established procedures for the prevention and control of tuberculosis were continued during the year, starting with B.C.G. Vaccination of the thirteen year olds. 1,128 children were offered this protection and 878 accepted. 17 were found to have had a previous infection shown by a positive skin test, and chest X-rays were arranged for them. The total number actually vaccinated was 735, and they should have a good immunity for many years.

The Mass Miniature Radiography Unit again spent a month in the Division, with the following results:-

1. Examinations carried out:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Miniature films taken: | 5,417 |
| (b) Number recalled for large film: | 23 |

2. Analysis of provisional findings:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| (a) Cases of active tuberculosis: | 2 |
| (b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis: | 1 |
| (c) Other abnormalities: | 17 |

With the falling incidence of tuberculosis in the community it has been found (a) that surveys of the general public are not as productive as surveys in industry and special groups. And (b) case finding is less in the rural areas than in industrial areas of higher population density. Future deployment of the M.M.R. Units will take these points into consideration, and will be decided in the forthcoming year.

The Chest Physician undertakes the treatment of cases of tuberculosis and the supervision of contacts. There is a very close co-operation between his staff and the health department, which includes the health visitors acting as clinic nurses on a rota basis, and as tuberculosis nurses in their areas.

Patients requiring hospital treatment can usually be admitted to the Middleton branch of the Wharfedale General without undue delay.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

DISEASE	CASES							
	Barnoldswick U.D.	Earby U.D.	Silsden U.D.	Skipton U.D.	Bowland R.D.	Sedbergh R.D.	Settle R.D.	Skipton R.D.
Measles:	15	1	6	8	-	1	2	5
Dysentery:	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Scarlet Fever:	-	5	-	9	1	7	1	55
Acute Meningitides:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis -								
Paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis -								
Infective:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-Infectious:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever:	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough:	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3
Tetanus:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice:	6	-	2	2	3	-	4	30
Tuberculosis -								
Respiratory:	6	1	-	2	1	1	1	3
Meninges & C.N.S:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other:	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Housing	331
Inspections under Public Health Acts	1,057
Bakehouses	19
Factories	48
Dairies	8
Food Shops and Stalls	102
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	0
Council Tip, Depot and Salvage Shed	81
Smoke Observations	113
Rats and Mice Destruction	102
Schools	1
Mortuary	2
Reservoirs	0
Civic Amenities Act	91
	<u>1,934</u>

SAMPLES

Water - Bacteriological	25
Plumbo Solvency	18
Untreated	1
Ice-Cream	0
Interviews on various premises with owners, agents and contractors	278
Informal notices under the Public Health Act.	5
Informal notices complied with	5
Premises rendered fit without service of informal notice	55
Statutory notices served	1
Nuisances found in 1969	87
Nuisances in hand at end of 1968	30
Total needing abatement	117
Total abated during 1969	74
Total outstanding at end of 1969	43
Water closets provided in new houses	42
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	6
Additional Fresh water closets	29
Drains reconstructed	32
New drains provided	0
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	32
Rainwater pipes and eavestroughing repaired or renewed	5
Defective dustbins replaced	4
Defective roofs etc.	5
Defective roof repaired	5
Defective soil pipe	1
Miscellaneous	26
Defective sink waste	5
Accumulations removed	11
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	0

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. No. of dwellinghouses in District 3,840
2. No. of houses incl. in above -
 - (a) Back-to-back 134
 - (b) Single-back 2

3. SLUM CLEARANCE

Estimated number of unfit houses at 31.12.69. in respect of which no representation has yet been made. 18

Details of future slum clearance programme 20

4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of houses incl. in Representations made during year

- (a) In Clearance areas: Nil
- (b) Individual unfit houses: Nil

A.1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

	No. of houses:	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons:</u>	<u>Families:</u>
In Clearance Areas:	-	-	-
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	4	4	2
(2) Houses incl. by reason of bad arrangements etc.	NIL	NIL	NIL
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sect.43(2) Hsg. Act, 1957	NIL	NIL	NIL
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sect. 16 or 17 (1) Hsg. Act 1957	4	NIL	NIL
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	NIL	NIL	NIL
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Acts	NIL	NIL	NIL
(7) Houses incl. in unfitness orders made under para 2 of the second schedule to the Town & Country Planning Act 1959	NIL	NIL	NIL
A.2. NUMBER OF DWELLINGS INCL. ABOVE WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED AS CLOSED	7	NIL	NIL

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	<u>No. of houses:</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>	
		<u>Persons:</u>	<u>Families:</u>
(8) Under sect. 16(4)., (17)., (1) and 35(1) Hsg. Act 1957 & Sect. 26 Hsg. Act 1961	4	NIL	NIL
(9) Under Sect. 17(3) & 26 Hsg. Act 1957	NIL	NIL	NIL
(10) Parts of building closed	NIL	NIL	NIL

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	42	4
(12) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts.	NIL	NIL
(b) Sect. 9 & 16 Hsg. Act. 1957	NIL	NIL
(13) Under Sec. 24 Hsg. Act 1957	NIL	NIL

D.4. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT 1957)

	<u>No. of houses</u>		<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in Col. 1.</u>
Position at end of year	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
(14) Retained for temporary Accommod.			
(1) Under Sec. 48	-	-	
(2) Under Sec. 17(2)	1	-	1
(3) Under Sec. 46	-	-	
(15) Licensed for temporary accommod. under Sects. 34 and 53			

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>No. of houses</u>		<u>No. of occupants of houses in Col. 1.</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those incl. in confirmed Clearance Orders purchased in the year	1		NIL

5. NUMBER OF FAMILIES REHOUSED DURING YEAR INTO COUNCIL OWNED DWELLINGS

(a) Clearance Areas etc	NIL
(b) Overcrowding	NIL

6. RENT ACT 1957

	No. of houses	No. of occupants of houses in col.1.
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted	NIL	
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	NIL	
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled	NIL	

7. OVERCROWDING

No. of cases of overcrowding which
came to the notice of the Local
Authority during the year:

NIL

8. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during year:-

By Local Authority	0
By Private Enterprise	42

9. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal applicat- ion rec'd during yr.	Apps. approved during yr.	No. of dwellings during yr.
(a) CONVERSIONS (No. of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	3	2	4
(b) IMPROVEMENTS			
Discretionary Grants	16	12	12
Standard Grants	66	63	62

10. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR
CONSTRUCTING HOUSES

No. of applications	5
No. of approvals	5
No. of refused or withdrawn	NIL

WATER SUPPLY

- The water supply has been satisfactory
 - in quality
 - in quantity
- Samples of water have been periodically examined for bacteriological content; results are in tabulated form.

- 3.A. The results of samples taken from Elslack Supply for -
 (a) PLUMBO - SOLVENCY show no lead absorption taking place, and
 (b) Chemical analysis shows an average pH value of 6.75
- 3.B. The results of samples taken from White Moor Supply for -
 (a) PLUMBO - SOLVENCY show no lead absorption taking place, and
 (b) Chemical analysis shows an average pH value of 7.0
4. (a) The number of dwellinghouses on direct supply 4002 as at
 1st January, 1970
 (b) The number of other premises supplied 40
5. Fluoride Content
 Elslack Supply 0.1 p.p.m.
 White Moor Supply 0.1 p.p.m.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM ELSLACK RESERVOIR:-

Date	Probable No. Coli Bac. McConkey 2 days 37°C.	Probable No. Faecal Coli	Remarks
28. 1.69	0	-	Satisfactory
5. 2.69	0	-	"
25. 2.69	0	-	"
14. 3.69	0	-	"
9. 4.69	0	-	"
6. 5.69	0	-	"
10. 6.69	0	-	"
27. 8.69	0	-	"
1.10.69	1	-	Unsatisfactory
22.10.69	0	-	Satisfactory
11.11.69	0	-	"

RESULTS OF SAMPLES TAKEN FROM WHITE MOOR SUPPLY:-

28. 1.69	0	-	Satisfactory
5. 2.69	0	-	"
11. 2.69	0	-	"
25. 2.69	0	-	"
14. 3.69	0	-	"
9. 4.69	0	-	"
6. 5.69	0	-	"
10. 6.69	0	-	"
27. 8.69	0	-	"
1.10.69	0	-	"
22.10.69	0	-	"
11.11.69	3	-	Unsatisfactory
13.11.69	9	1	"

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK

The sewage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, and are situated in Greenberfield Lane.

During the year 418 yards of new surface water sewer have been laid. 219 yards of foul sewer has also been laid.

Drainage work where no plan has been submitted is under the supervision of the Health Department.

105 visits were made to supervise and inspect new and existing drains and sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board and the Lancashire River Authority.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

There are 17 pail closets. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to the water carriage system; there being no sewer available.

The Council makes £10 grant towards the conversion of waste water closets, and owners of property have converted 6 and abolished 1.

29 additional fresh water closets were constructed.

0 new drains provided, and 32 drains reconstructed.

The following is the approximate closet accommodation connected with the domestic premises:-

Fresh water closets	5,443
Waste water closets	390
Pail closets	19

FACTORIES

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the Register:-

Cotton	8
Woollen	1
Artificial Silk	4
Textile Screens	1
Nylon Overall Fabrics	1
P.V.C. coated fabrics	1
Velvet	1
Disposable Garments	1
Fibre Pads	1
Mattresses & Divans	1
Asbestos & Filter Boards	1
Printing	1
Shoe Repairs	1
Corn Merchants	1
Joiners & Undertakers	4
Stonemason	1
Aero Engineering	3
Foundry	1
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	1
Bakehouses	5
Motor Vehicles Repairs	8
Builders	5
Waste Paper Baling	1
General Engineering	<u>2</u>

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

	<u>Defects Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Intervening ventilated space	0	0
Want of cleanliness	1	1
Other offences	0	0

WORK PLACES

Work places have always been inspected along with the associated factories, and all were found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

A detailed report was submitted to the Education Authorities some years ago, and some efforts have been made to comply with suggestions therein.

It would be better if provision could be made to site the sanitary accommodation within the schools to obviate the freezing up of the system in winter.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS

(Byelaws)

In no instance was it found necessary to take action under the above heading.

ENTERTAINMENTS

There is one place of entertainment in the district, that being a Cinema: There are also six Public Houses, four clubs and one Bingo Hall, which are visited periodically, and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The following is the result of observations taken during the year under the Clean Air Act, 1956:-

No. of chimneys	14
No. of observations of 30 mins. duration	112

Smoke was emitted on Ringleman Chart No. 1 on 5 occasions of periods from one to five mins., and a total of ten mins., for the year.

On no occasion was smoke emitted in excess of the time allowed.

Apparatus for the measurement of Atmospheric Pollution is installed at "Fernlea". Readings are sent to the Warren Springs Laboratory where the final results are worked out by a computer.

These were as follows:

	<u>Smoke</u> <u>in micrograms/cubic metre SO₂</u>					
<u>Month</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
January						
February	110	328	41	70	131	33

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
March	95	376	21	71	220	19
April	71	185	29	49	157	22
May	57	101	32	68	125	36
June	38	82	14	65	83	45
July	20	60	2	37	63	10
August	25	40	10	50	75	36
September	43	59	25	65	90	37
October	73	141	23	91	151	50
November						
December						

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is no rag dealer in the area.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is no registered common lodging house within the district; the last being closed on 10th September, 1955.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registered Premises

Offices	16
Retail Shops	53
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	3

No visits were made to the above premises.

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL - YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1969.

Wages - Binmen (incl. N.H.I. Supn. Sick pay etc.)	4,930.	9.	5.			
- Bonus Binmen	320.	10.	0.	5,250.	19.	5.
Waste Paper Baling - Wages	660.	14.	7.			
- Electricity						
Maintenance	45.	15.	2.	706.	9.	9.
Motor Vehicles - Shelvoke & Drewry	2,639.	15.	7.			
Karrier	1,813.	10.	2.	4,453.	5.	9.
Depot Expenses				405.	1.	9.
Health Office - Proportion of Salaries & Office Expenses				780.	0.	0.
				11,595.	16.	8.
Less:- Income						
Waste Paper	1,132.	13.	3.			
Scrap	133.	5.	1.	1,265.	18.	4.
				£10,329.	18.	4.

Tip Expenditure

Wages - Tipman (incl. Oncost for N.H. Holiday & Sick Pay Superannuation)	1,103.	2.	11.			
Maintenance of Roadway	522.	18.	5.			
Loan Charges Tip - Sinking Fund	370.	0.	0.			
Interest	82.	12.	1.	2,078.	13.	5.
Less:- Income						
Trade Refuse	78.	17.	11.			
Use of Tip	163.	13.	0.	242.	10.	11.
				£1,836.	2.	6.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

102 visits were made to suspect rat and mice infested premises. 40 premises were treated during the year; 33 being rat infestations, and 7 mice infestations.

Alphachoralose poison (Alphakil) has been used for mice; and Warfarin has been used in a pin-head oatmeal base for rats. In heavy infestations Zinc Phosphide in damp sausage rusk has been used.

No sewer treatment has been carried out this year.

R.A.G. FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

There are three registered premises in the district; they use only materials under warranty.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

One person is registered under this Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963.

Four persons are registered under this act, and on inspection these premises were found to be satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODMEAT AND OTHER FOODS

No. of butchers' shops	12
Premises used for the preparation of sausage, potted, pressed pickled and preserved foods.	14
Manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream	1
Sale of Ice-Cream	50

FOOD HYGIENE

102 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. These premises were found to be clean and generally complied with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as they are mostly houses and shops. The large shops in the area comply with the Regulations.

OTHER FOODS

The following table shows the amount of foodstuffs condemned:-

	Cwt.	Qts.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Canned Foods	1	3	14	4
Frozen Foods	0	0	0	0
Canned Meat	0	3	6	8
	2	2	20	12

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

There are five persons licensed under this Act.

ICE-CREAM

There are 50 shops registered for the sale of Ice-Cream under the Food and Drugs Act. No ice-cream samples were taken.

BAKEHOUSES

The number of bakehouses on the register is 9. 19 visits were made to these premises, and all were found to be clean and satisfactory. Limewashing was required in some cases.

FOOD SHOPS AND STALLS

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1967 are now operated.

Action was taken regarding names and addresses of owners of delivery vehicles under Section 13. Failure to close vehicle doors on 2 occasions.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD SHOPS - FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Grocers	37	37	37	37
Grocers & Confectioners	4	4	4	4
Bakers & Confectioners	9	9	9	9
Confectioners	8	8	8	8
Greengrocers	14	14	14	14
Butchers	12	12	12	12
Fish & Chip Shops	5	5	5	5
Cafes	5	5	5	5
Health & Food Stores	1	1	1	1
Sweets	10	10	10	10
Cooked Meats	6	6	6	6
	111	111	111	111

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS)ACT. 1951Registration under Section 76

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises:

No. on register	2
-----------------	---

Registration of Hawkers of Food from outside the district:

Butchers	2
Ice-Cream	6
Cooked meat & Cheese	1
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

Registration under Section 120

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers:

No. on register	31
-----------------	----

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS

The apparatus for the measurement of rainfall is sited at
Letcliffe Park, Barnoldswick.

<u>Month</u>	<u>No. of days with rain recorded</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches</u>
January	26	4.08
February	19	2.71
March	13	2.77
April	17	3.91
May	24	3.31
June	15	2.69
July	13	1.81
August	18	2.26
September	14	2.36
October	16	1.60
November	22	7.43
December	19	2.89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	216	37.82
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total No. of days with rain recorded

216.

Total rainfall in inches

37.82

Wettest month

January

Driest months

March & July

Longest dry period 5th - 13th June (inc.)

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORTSummary of Inspections made during 19691. INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act)	
Housing Acts	)	309
Housing Accommodation visits	)	197
Housing Allocations interviews)	
Factories:		
	Mechanical	74
	Non-mechanical	7
	Outworkers premises	1
Clean Air		34
Smoke Observations		15
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963		64
Drainage		125
Rodent Control		135
Verminous Premises		6
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses etc. Section 89		29
Hairdressers and Barbers		5
Schools		3
School Canteens		4
Food Inspections and Certificate Issued		23
Council Refuse Tip		157
Milk Producers and Distributors (Investigation Brucellosis)		2
Caravan Sites		3
Movable Dwellings		3
Civic Amenities Act		36
Factory Canteens		3
Food Premises:		
	Butchers	32
	Factory Canteens	4
	Fish Fryers	14
	General Food Shops	92
	Bakehouses	11
	Ice-Cream Premises	41
	Hawkers of Food	8
	Public Houses, Hotels and Restaurants	21
	Preserved Food	12
Improvement Grant Initial Inspections		33
Animal Boarding Establishment		5
Pet Animals Act		3
Interviews on Premises with Owners, Agents and Contractors		293

SAMPLES

Town's Water:	Bacteriological	45
	Chemical	2
	Plumbo-solvency	6
Private Supply:	Bacteriological	5
Ice-Cream:	Bacteriological	21

2. HOUSING

1. Number of Dwellinghouses in the District:-

Under Private Ownership	1,519
Local Authority	<u>417</u>
Total:	<u>1,936</u>

Local Authority Houses comprised of the following:

3 bedroom type houses	248
2 bedroom type houses	98
Senior Citizens' Bungalows	34
Flats (Communal Block) Valley Gardens	17
Flats - Linden Court	<u>20</u>

Total: 417

Number of houses constructed by the Local Authority during the year: Nil

Number of houses reconditioned by the Local Authority during the year: Nil

Number of houses constructed privately: 15

2. The Department allocates all Council Accommodation. The Council's new points scheme for the allocation of houses was brought into effect during the year.

3. Housing requirements at the commencement and at the end of the year were as follows:-

Number of applicants on the Housing List, 31st December, 1968:	86
Number of new applicants received on the Housing List up to 31st December, 1969:	69
Special applications received:	17

Number of deletions during the year: 37

Number of applicants accommodated in Flats, Bungalows and Council houses: 34

Additional special allocations of Council houses to Key Workers and persons re-employed within the Earby Urban District under the Government re-habilitation schemes: 10

Totals: 81 172

Number of applicants remaining on the Housing List 31st December, 1969: 91

The 91 applicants requirements are as follows:-

Requiring Council houses:	29
Senior Citizens' Bungalows, Flats and Bedsitters:	55
Requiring Council flats:	<u>7</u>

Total: 91

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 4. | Number of individual unfit houses reported to the Local Authority for action under the provisions of Section 16 Housing Act, 1957: | 11 |
| 5. | Houses demolished during the year resulting from action taken under the provisions of Housing Act, 1967, Section 17: | 5 |
| 6. | Houses closed under the provision of Housing Act, 1957, Section 17: | 1 |
| 7. | <u>Improvement of Houses</u> | |

Number of houses improved by:-

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| (a) | Discretionary Grants: | Nil |
| (b) | Standard Grants, certified for payment (these were in relation to owner occupier houses. No applications were received for grant aid from owners of tenanted houses): | 26 |
| (c) | Amount paid in Grants: | £2,525 |
| (d) | Amenities provided under Standard Grants:- | |
| | (i) Hot water supply: | 4 |
| | (ii) Bath: | 6 |
| | (iii) Shower: | Nil |
| | (iv) Wash-hand basin: | 6 |
| | (v) Water Closet within a bathroom: | 19 |
| | (vi) Food Store: | 7 |
| (e) | Number of applicants for Standard Grant: | 27 |
| (f) | Number of schemes completed during the year: | 26 |

8. Improvement Grants

The Department carry out initial inspections of houses for which applications for grant aid is made. In cases where defects are found the owner is requested to give an undertaking to carry out the necessary repairs.

The following summary gives details of repairs carried out in connection with houses receiving Standard Grant Aid:-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---|
| Defective Artificial Lighting: | 1 |
| Defective floors renewed or resurfaced: | 4 |
| Defective yard surfaces relaid: | 1 |
| Defective roofs renewed: | 2 |
| Defective drainage reconstructed: | 1 |
| Main house walls repointed: | 5 |
| Renewal of all window woodwork: | 3 |
| Eaves troughings renewed: | 1 |
| Rainwater pipes renewed: | 1 |

Ceilings renewed:	2
Flashings renewed:	1
Entrance doors renewed:	2
Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets:	6
Pail closets:	1
Connections to Council's sewers:	1

In all cases where grant aid is approved the owner has either removed or replaced the waste water closet by the installation of a fresh water closet.

3. WATER

Sampling Results:

The Department submitted forty-one samples of the two Town's Water Supplies for Bacteriological Examination and the following are the results:-

Probable Number per 100 ml.

Bleara Supply

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Coliform bacilli:</u>	<u>Bact. coli (type 1):</u>
19	0	-
1	2	2
1	1	1

Kelbrook Supply

20	0	-
----	---	---

Private Supply

1	13	13
1	50	50
1	4	4
3	180+	180+
1	90	35

Samples were submitted for Bacteriological Examination from a private supply serving a farm cottage. The cottage was subsequently closed under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957, Section 17.

Plumbo-solvency

Bleara Supply

After standing in pipe
all night:

After standing in pipe for a
measured period of half an hour:

<u>Lead Content:</u>	<u>pH value:</u>	<u>Lead Content:</u>	<u>pH value:</u>
Nil	6.7	Nil	6.8
0.02	7.2	0.05	7.0

Kelbrook SupplyAfter standing in pipe
all night:After standing in pipe for a
measured period of half an hour:Lead Content: pH value:Nil 9.4
0.08 7.0Lead Content:pH value:Nil 9.3
0.05 7.1Chemical AnalysesParts per million:Kelbrook Supply:Bleara Supply:

Total Solids:	150	140
Chloride:	16	15
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ :	62	36
Total Hardness:	38	42
Permanent Hardness:	Nil	6
Temporary Hardness:	38	36
Lead, Copper, Zinc:	Nil	Nil
Iron:	Nil	Nil
Manganese:	Nil	Nil
Free Ammonia:	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia:	0.02	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen:	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen:	0.5	0.4
pH.....	8.8	7.0

The analyst's report is -- "These waters are of good organic purity".

Fluoride Content

The Craven Water Board has provided the following information:-

Bleara Supply:Kelbrook Supply:

Fluoride Content ---- 0.1 p.p.m.

Fluoride Content ---- 0.1 p.p.m.

During the prolonged dry weather experienced during the summer of the year the Craven Water Board was able to augment Earby Water Supply from the new bore hole sunk at Hodge Clough, Earby.

A temporary pumping unit was installed and fed both Elslack and Bawhead reservoirs.

It appears that under the existing circumstances within the Earby Urban District the supply of water could now be adequate under similar dry periods.

A permanent pumping station is to be established at the bore hole in the very near future.

Water Supply

The mains water supply within the Urban District is provided and maintained by the Craven Water Board. The sources of supply are as follows:-

There are two reservoirs above Earby, and one at Kelbrook:-

Bawhead Storage Reservoir:-

Capacity:	3,745 million gallons.
Top Water Level:	848 feet.
Bottom Water Level:	833 feet.
Depth:	15 feet.

Bleara Storage Reservoir:-

Capacity:	3,615 million gallons.
Top Water Level:	865.5 feet.
Bottom Water Level:	849 feet.
Depth:	16.5 feet.

Kelbrook Storage Chamber:-

Capacity:	149,000 gallons.
Top Water Level:	657 feet.
Bottom Water Level:	646 feet.
Depth:	11 feet.

The three supplies are inter-connected at the main.

A supply from Elslack reservoir carried by a six inch main and connected into the Bawhead and Bleara main is available in times of emergency.

The water supply in normal times is sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

Number of dwellinghouses supplied from public mains:	1,891
Number of dwellinghouses supplied from stand pipes:	Nil
Number of population supplied from public water mains:	4946

4. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public or private swimming baths within the Urban District.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The management of the sewage disposal work is undertaken by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

No extensions to the works have taken place during the year.
No extensions are proposed in the forthcoming year.

Particulars of new sewers constructed during the year:-

253 yards of 6" foul water sewer
and

650 yards of surface water sewer

One septic tank serving a private house was disconnected, the house drainage being connected directly to the Council's sewer.

To overcome recurring flooding in the Victoria Road and Water Street area of Earby the Council commenced a scheme of flood relief work

involving the laying of 196 yards of 15" diameter conduit and included in the scheme are three electric pumps. The flood water will discharge into NEW CUT beck course. The beck course has been deepened to produce better flow characteristics. The work is being undertaken by a private contractor.

Summary of Waste Water Closets either removed or converted to Fresh Water Closets:

Water Closets and the number of additional Water Closets provided during the year:

No. of Waste Water Closets 31st December, 1968:	461
No. of Waste Water Closets removed but not replaced by Fresh Water Closets:	20
No. of Waste Water Closets replaced by Fresh Water Closets:	8
No. of Waste Water Closets 31st December, 1969:	441
Other Water Closets provided:	28
No. of pail closets discontinued, being replaced by Water Closet and connected to the Council's sewer:	1

6. FACTORIES

There are 35 mechanical and 5 non-mechanical factories within the District.

88 inspections were carried out to factory premises during the year.

1 outworker premises were notified during the year viz:-

making up of overalls

the one outworker premise was visited and the premises were found to be satisfactory.

Summary of Contraventions Found:-

<u>Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation:</u>	<u>Lack of Cleanliness:</u>	<u>Insufficient Ventilation:</u>	<u>Not marked as to sex:</u>	<u>Insufficient Lighting:</u>
7	7	2	-	2

The contraventions were brought to the notice of the management.

Large extensions commenced at one factory manufacturing plastics during the year. The work is progressing and will eventually provide an additional floor area of approximately 4,300 square yards.

An engineering works at Kelbrook completed factory extensions of approximately 560 square yards additional floor area and is now fully operational.

Both factories were originally weaving sheds.

7. OFFICE, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES:

<u>Class of Premises:</u>	<u>Number of Premises newly registered during the year:</u>	<u>Total Number of Registered Premises at the end of the year:</u>	<u>Persons Employed:</u>		<u>Total:</u>
			<u>Males:</u>	<u>Females:</u>	
Offices:	-	5	7	7	14
Retail Shops:	-	26	17	40	57
Catering Est., Canteens etc.	7	10	8	12	20
Totals:	7	41	32	59	91

Number of inspections carried out to all premises: 64

SUMMARY OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND:

<u>Section 4</u> <u>Cleanliness:</u>	<u>Section 6</u> <u>Heating:</u>	<u>Section 8</u> <u>Lighting:</u>	<u>Section 9</u> <u>Sanitary Conveniences:</u>	<u>Section 10</u> <u>Washing Facilities:</u>	<u>Section 11</u> <u>Drinking Water:</u>	<u>Section 12</u> <u>Clothing:</u>	<u>Section 16</u> <u>Floors, Passages etc:</u>	<u>Section 24</u> <u>First Aid:</u>
7	1	2	1	5	1	2	-	2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:

No accidents were reported to the department during the year. There were no applications for exemption in respect of sanitary conveniences, running water, overcrowding or temperature.

There was one case in which it was necessary to give final warning of intentions to adopt statutory measures to enforce compliance with the Act.

8. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.Number of Premises

Category:	Number:	Complying with Reg. 16:	Number to which Regulation 19 applies:	Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19:
Butchers	7	7	7	7
Preserved Food	3	3	3	3
Fish Fryers	5	5	5	5
Wet Fish	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	3	3		
Grocers and Mixed Business	14	14	14	14
Bakehouses	4	4	4	4
Confectioners	4	4	4	4
Sweets and Tobacco	10	10		
Cafes	4	3	4	3
Licensed Premises	9	5	9	9
Premises Registered for the sale of Ice-cream	14	14		
Ice-cream Factory	1	1	1	1
School Kitchens	1	1	1	1
School Serveries	3	3	3	3
Factory Canteens	5		5	5

No cases of food poisoning have been reported during the year.

There are fourteen premises registered for the sale or storage for sale of ice-cream.

There are five licensed premises at which catering is carried out.

There are no offensive trades in operation within the district.

Ice-cream:

Number of factory premises manufacturing ice-cream for sale:	1
Number of premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream:	12
Number of premises registered for the sale of loose ice-cream:	2

Sampling - Bacteriological Examination:

Twenty-one ice-cream samples were taken during the year.

The results of samples taken were as follows:-

<u>Number:</u>		<u>Provisional Grade:</u>
16	Highly satisfactory	1
5	Satisfactory	2

Food Inspections:

Tins of:-

Apple and Blackberry Pie Filling	7
Apples (sliced)	9
Apple Puree	16
Apples (diced)	12
Apricots in water	7
Blackcurrants	1
Bilberries	8
Cherries	3
Grapefruit Juice	8
Gooseberries	24
Fruit Cocktail	5
Mandarin Oranges	6
Pears	52
Peaches (sliced)	11
Pineapple Juice	3
Pineapple Pulp	14
Pineapple Rings	238
Peaches (halves)	1
Golden Plums	3
Red Plums	12
Strawberries	6
Whole Tomatoes	8

Frozen Food:

Cream cake	1
Packets of Chips	2
Fish Fingers (large)	6
Peas (large)	6
Braised Beef	6
Fish Cakes	1
Salmon Cakes	1
Cod Portions	1
Green Beans (large)	3
Green Beans (small)	4
Brussels Sprouts	1
Peas (small)	2
Kippers	1
Rissoles	2

Cod Frys	8
Beefburgers	3
Ice-creams	44
Choc-ices	18
Tubs	36
Family Blocks	4
Ice Lollies	92

Unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip. All food condemned has been voluntarily surrendered by proprietors of food establishments.

There are no slaughterhouses, either public or private within the Urban District. There are two slaughtermen licensed with the Local Authority under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:

Summary of Provisions Carried Out is given on Page 39.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, and FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Summary of Provisions Carried out:-

Category:-	Accommodation for Clothing.	No. of sinks provided.	Hot and Cold Water.	No. of wash-hand basins provided.	Hot and Cold Water.	New Sanitary Accommodation.	No. of Defective Waste Water Closets replaced by Fresh Water Closets.	Lighting of Conveniences.	Lighting of Food Premises.	New Floors.	Defective Counters.	Defective Fittings and Equipment.	Provision of Intervening Ventilated Spaces.	Repairs and Decoration of Food Rooms.	Conveniences Cleansed and Decorated.
Butchers														2	
Preserved Food									1					1	
General Food Shops		2	3	3	2				1					9	
Fish Fryers														2	
Bakehouses	1											1		3	
Hotel Kitchens		1	1	2	2									2	
Totals:	1	3	4	5	4				2			1		19	

9. MILK

There are twelve distributors of milk within the Urban District categorised as follows:-

(a)	Producer Retailers	10
(b)	Distributors	2

The two distributors receive their supplies from Associated Dairies Limited and North East Lancashire Dairies Limited.

The results of milk samples submitted to test by the Public Health Department of the West Riding of Yorkshire County Council are as follows:-

Number:	Class of Milk:	Methylene Blue Test:	Phosphatase Test:	Brucella Abortus Ring Test:
22	Untreated	Pass	Negative	
2	Untreated	Fail		
3	Untreated	Pass		Positive +++
5	Pasteurised	Pass	Pass	
1	Sterilized	Pass		

RESULT:

<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
5	5	-
<u>Untreated</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
27	22	5
<u>Sterilized</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
1	1	-

Investigations were carried out with regard to the unsatisfactory samples.

10. There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Urban District.
11. There are no poultry processing premises within the Urban District.
12. HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

There are two male and seven female hairdressing establishments within the district. Eight inspections of the premises were made. One establishment was found to require the walls and ceiling to be cleansed and afterwards decorated.

In one instance it was found that wash-hand basin wastes were discharging to surface water drainage. Modifications were carried

out and the wastes were diverted to the foul water system. Otherwise all establishments were found to be satisfactory.

13. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

<u>Staff:</u>	Refuse Collection - Foreman/Driver	1
	Loaders	3
	Salvage Department - Baling Press	
	Operator	1
	Disposal - Tip Attendant	<u>1</u>
	Total:	<u>6</u>

<u>Equipment:</u>	Refuse Collection Vehicles	1
	Type: Karrier Ramillies with continuous rear loading mechanism.	
	Capacity: 20 cubic yards	
	Age: 4 years 5 months	
	<u>Test Weight:</u>	
	Net weight of Refuse	1
		15
		0

<u>Disposal Equipment:</u>	Crawler Tractor	1
	Type: Bristol Duplex with interchangeable buckets and special output angle dozer blade.	
	Tractor fitted with all weather cab.	
	Age: 2 years 9 months	

Refuse Collection:

A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained throughout the year other than expected overlap after holiday periods. Overtime is worked during the week following holiday periods and at every such period the district has been covered within the following week. It is noteworthy that the outside staff has, for the second year maintained a full complement of staff throughout the year. No adjustment of working hours was made in consideration of British Standard Time and experience has shown that this arrangement has had no adverse effect on the collection service.

Refuse Disposal:

Wysick Tip:

During the early part of the year the tip was completed by infilling and levelling the old entrance cutting to the tip site. This area was soiled and the whole of the tip was seeded. The land has been returned and accepted by the owner. By the latter part of the year the whole area was grass covered and found to be well blended with the adjoining pasture land.

Booth Bridge Tip:

It has been the practise in the past to lay tip drainage conduit in lengths of fifty yards to enable tipping to proceed. The Council now

propose carrying out the culverting of the whole length of stream covering a distance approximately 200 yards.

It is estimated that there are sufficient tipping facilities for a further twelve to fifteen years on the present site. No difficulties have been experienced in operation of the tip and adequate covering material has been available from site stripping and outside sources.

Refuse Removal and Disposal:

<u>Statistics:</u>	<u>Tons:</u>
House refuse and trade refuse collected:	1,911
Special re-chargeable trade refuse collected:	<u>146</u>
Total:	<u>2,057</u>

Expenditure:

Refuse Collection:

	£.	s.	d.	
Wages and Bonuses:	4,219	5.	4.	
Haulage:	2,204	18.	8.	
Tools, Implements & Repairs:	71	19.	10.	
Outscavenging - Kelbrook:	6	13.	4.	
Rent, Rates & Insurance:	57	4.	5.	
Depot Repairs & Maintenance:	201	0.	6.	
Protective Clothing:	26	13.	5.	
Loan Charges:	14	17.	8.	£6,802. 13. 2.

Disposal - Tips:

Wages:	990	10.	6.	
Repairs & Maintenance:	89	17.	8.	
Rent & Insurance:	6	11.	8.	
Loan Charges:	46	4.	6.	
Tractor Repairs & Maintenance:	323	12.	8.	
Levelling & Re-seeding:	92	0.	4.	£1,548. 17. 4.

Income:

Tipping Charges:	51	12.	6.	
Waste Paper, Metal etc:	971	11.	7.	
Re-chargeable work:	580	9.	8.	
Rent of Land:	3	8.	0.	
Other Income (Booth Bridge):	29	0.	0.	£1,636. 1. 9.

NET COST:	<u>£6,715. 8. 9.</u>
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Summary of Salvage Sold:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.
Fibreboard:	21	13	0
Mixed Baled Waste Paper:	81	1	1
Light Scrap Iron:	3	10	0
Rags:	1	7	2
Aluminium:		4	11

14. MOVABLE DWELLINGS, CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There are no licensed caravan sites within the District. No applications to establish caravan sites were received during the year.

15. PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS, 1967.

Defects Outstanding 31.12.68:	29
Defects Found during 1969:	71
Defects Remedied during 1969:	77
Defects Outstanding 31.12.69:	23

Informal Notices outstanding 31.12.68:	6
Informal Notices served during 1969:	29
Informal Notices complied with during 1969:	20

Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.68:	None
Statutory Notices served during 1969:	1
Statutory Notices outstanding 31.12.69:	None

There are no common lodging houses within the Urban District.

CLEAN AIR ACT:

No contraventions became apparent to the department during the year. One factory has experienced insufficiency of existing coal fired boiler plant due to increasing production and expansion of the factory. Additional oil fired boiler plant is to be installed and new buildings are at present under construction to provide accommodation for the new plant. The provision of a chimney for the new plant will be necessary. All relevant information of the boiler plant was formally submitted to the Local Authority for consideration and received approval with regard to height and mode of construction.

During the year one factory has converted obsolete coal fired boiler plant to burn oil fuel with satisfactory results.

Other Emissions:

The discharge of effluvia at low level from a processing plant manufacturing plastics has given cause for concern on occasions when the plant has been working at full capacity. The firm share the department's concern and the matter is under investigation by a firm of consultant engineers.

The plant involved is of comparatively recent design and research into the possibility of overcoming the difficulty by adopting electrical precipitation methods is being explored.

The firm has agreed that an exhaust shaft of sufficient height to disperse effluvia to atmosphere so as not to cause nuisance will be provided should there be any doubts as to the successful outcome of their research endeavours within a reasonable period of time.

NOISE ABATEMENT:

There were two incidents requiring investigations with regard to complaints of noise during the year. In both cases the complaints were in connection with existing machinery operating during the late evening, early morning and weekend shift working.

The complaints were investigated and in the case of one factory it was found that plant had been left operating unnecessarily. Management were able to greatly reduce the nuisance by stopping the use of plant not incidental to the proper working of the factory during night working operations.

At another factory the nuisance arose during the night and originated from the operation of an electric fan in conjunction with cooling plant. The firm's engineer provided a suitable silencer reducing the noise to an acceptable level.

16. RODENT CONTROL

A persistent rat infestation occurred during the year involving houses in a terrace block adjoining a factory and farm premises. Infestation beneath the wood ground floor rooms of the dwellinghouses was established and in one case, rats invaded the cavity between the ground floor ceilings and bedroom floors.

A number of disused dwellinghouses and outbuildings were demolished including the sealing of associated drainage. The sewers were baited in the area and nearby farm buildings were disinfested. Some weeks elapsed before clearance of vermin was achieved.

Several treatments have been undertaken at the Council's Tip and Sewage Works.

A considerable number of minor treatments have been carried out to clear rat and mice infestations.

In many cases the root cause was found to be the practise of throwing waste food on to outbuilding roofs, yard and garden areas with the intention of feeding the birds.

Break back traps and Warfarin have been used to deal with rat infestations and Alphakil for mice infestations. Successful results are still being obtained using this material.

Other Pest Control:

It was reported last year that an attempt to reduce the number of pigeons on hotel premises had been partially successful. Complete success could not be achieved by reason of the lack of co-operation on the part of the occupier. During the year the management of the premises changed allowing further measures to be taken which resulted in the complete removal of feral pigeons from the premises.

17. &

18. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

There is one licensed Pet Shop within the Urban District. The establishment was found to be satisfactory in all respects.

The only Animal Boarding Establishment licensed within the district continues to be run in a highly satisfactory manner.

19. SCHOOLS

There is one Junior School and one County Primary School in Earby together with a County Primary School in Kelbrook, and other school premises controlled by the Barnoldswick Secondary Modern School.

Facilities provided within the main school buildings were found to be satisfactory.

20. CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967 - Part 3.

During the year eight private cars and one commercial vehicle were found in various parts of the Urban District in an apparently abandoned state.

The owners of all the vehicles were traced and subsequently notices were served on the owners concerned.

All vehicles were removed by the owners.

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

1. INSPECTIONS:

Animal Boarding Establishments	2
Noise Nuisances	4
Water Supply	31
Drainage and Drain Testing	72
Stables and Piggeries	3
Offensive Trades	4
Caravan Sites	48
Factories - with power	10
- without power	1
Bakehouses	16
Public Conveniences	22
Refuse Collection	111
Refuse Disposal	98
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	26
Smoke Observations and Clean Air Act	12
Schools	8
Shops	13
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	2
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	38
Trunk Sewer/Recorder	63
Visits to new buildings under Building Regulations and Byelaws erections and alterations	161
Council, Committee and Sub-Committee Meetings	32
Farms	21
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	16
Petroleum Installations	28
Civic Amenities Act, 1967	10
Housing Inspections under Public Health Acts	19
Housing Inspections under Housing Acts	27
Overcrowding	4
Verminous premises	7
Infectious Disease enquiries	2
Miscellaneous housing visits including Council house maintenance	465
Rent Act	-

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:

Grocers Shops	10
Butchers Shops	11
Greengrocers, fishmongers and fruiterers	12
Dairies and Milk shops	9
Other food shops	16
Public Houses	6
Ice-cream Premises	11

2. HOUSING

No. of dwellinghouses in the district	2,188
Back-to-back houses	55
New dwellings completed during the year:-	
By the Local Authority - Conversions	2
By private enterprise	13
No. of houses included in Representations made during year:-	
In Clearance Areas	Nil
Individual Unfit Houses	3
Unfit houses closed under Section 16(4) Housing Act, 1957	3
Houses demolished	Nil
Estimated number of unfit houses at 31st December, 1969 in respect of which no representation has yet been made	12
New cases of overcrowding reported	1
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-	
After informal action	14
After formal action under (a) Public Health Acts	18
(b) Housing Acts	Nil

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation:

Discretionary and Improvement Grants

Applications Received	Applications Approved	Owner Occupiers	Tenanted Houses	Number Completed	Total Grants Paid
3	3	3	Nil	3	£885

Standard Grants

Apps. Received	Apps. Approved	Apps. Refused	Owner Occupiers	Tenanted Houses	Number Completed	Total Grants Paid
21	21	-	18	3	21	£2,422

All the remaining occupants in the Walker's Place Clearance Area have been rehoused and the premises are at present being conveyed to the Council.

Three individual houses have been represented as unfit for human habitation. All the owners concerned have given undertakings not to re-let for human habitation.

No new Council houses have been built during the year, and only 13 private houses were completed. Two three-bedroomed houses have been converted into four flats for use as old people's accommodation.

34 vacancies have occurred in existing Council houses, 10 were used to rehouse existing tenants in more suitable accommodation, 4 were used to rehouse tenants from properties subject to closing orders or in the above Clearance Area and 20 new housing applicants were rehoused.

Three private bungalows, known as the Smith Teal Homes, have been constructed in Bolton Road, for the housing of elderly people.

The rate of private enterprise completion has fallen off dramatically during the year. At the present time development is proceeding on one site only and in this case completions are ahead of sales. The explanation for this fall off in demand for new houses seems to be related to the difficulties encountered in arranging mortgages and the high repayments due to rising prices and current high interest rates.

There is still a substantial amount of land within the district with outline planning permission for residential development but there appears to be a lack of developers at the present time. One such site, comprising about 24 acres, is awaiting a purchaser and it is the Council's hope that such a parcel will be of sufficient size to attract one of the larger National house building organisations.

The Planning Department of the West Riding County Council recently published a proposal to develop Silsden and adjoining districts to accommodate an additional population of 20,000 and to achieve this there will need to be a release of "White" land some Green Belt land but despite this the district is well placed to cope with such a development with its mainly southerly aspect, its community of interest and the fact that it is linked to Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking and to the Aire Valley Trunk Sewer.

One other tendency of note during the year was the growing demand for Council Houses, particularly of the three-bedroomed type. This is no doubt due to the circumstances outlined above and is possibly of a temporary nature. It is unlikely, therefore, that the Council will decide to provide more houses and have already resolved to proceed with more conversions of three-bedroomed houses into dwellings for the elderly as it is considered that this is the only type of accommodation for which there will be a sustained demand.

The three-bedroomed houses on the former Ministry of Supply estate are eminently suitable for conversions, one pair of such houses convert economically into two one-bedroomed upstairs flats and two ground floor dwellings with bed-sitting rooms. Four such dwellings were provided during the year and a further four are planned for 1970. This estate has now been expanded to provide 38 units for elderly people under the care of a housing warden and if the scheme proceeds to its ultimate it would be possible to provide 62 units, possibly with an additional warden. It is felt that such a number, together with the dwellings provided by two charitable trusts would make an adequate provision for the elderly of the district until such time as the district is expanded under the County's scheme.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Caravans in the district are mainly confined to three sites and all aspects of caravanning are provided for. Details of these sites and their facilities are set out below:-

Howden Hall

This site was formerly a Ministry of Supply Hostel comprising permanent buildings and wooden hutments. Most of the hutments have long since been removed and the concrete bases remaining are used for the storage of touring caravans. The clean, hard standing so provided gives the owners a good access to their caravans and the site has proved to be popular with owners in Silsden and surrounding districts.

There is a steady demand for sites of this type as many people who are enthusiastic touring caravanners cannot store them at home and do not wish to station them on a holiday site when not being used for touring. A further effect is to reduce to a minimum the number of instances where caravans are stored in the front gardens of houses as such storage often gives rise to complaints from neighbours.

Brown Bank Caravan Site

This is a holiday site licensed for 115 vans and at present is not fully occupied. Most of the vans stationed on the site are holiday models including a number of the larger types. For the most part, however, the vans are static and remain in position throughout the winter. Occasionally touring caravans also visit the site for the purpose of night halts or short stays.

The site occupies an elevated position and as yet has no established tree screen although numerous trees have been planted round the perimeter. It does, however, lay in a natural fold in the land, and is, therefore, reasonably unobtrusive.

The site is provided with a toilet accommodation, bath and washing facilities and has a drainage system terminating in a cesspool. The water supply is from a private borehole which, though untreated, always gives satisfactory results on regular routine sampling. The Council provides a regular refuse collection during the season.

The site appears to appeal to people who are normally resident in the large cities of the West Riding conurbation who use it as a country retreat and there is no doubt that the rural situation, the elevation and consequent splendid views of Airedale and Wharfedale make it suitable for this purpose.

Cringles Caravan Park

This site, which first commenced in 1963, was designed from the outset to accommodate the large residential type of mobile home. The units are accommodated on concrete standings each standing having a supply of water and electricity and is connected to the site drainage system. There is also a G.P.O. telephone system with an outlet point at each standing. The site is landscaped and there are no overhead services, there is also an adequate road system with street lighting. A general shop for the convenience of the residents and a laundrette with coin operated washing machinery.

Toilet blocks are provided with baths and showers, but because the majority of the mobile homes now stationed on the site are fitted with a separate bathroom with W.C., these communal amenities are put to little use.

The site is licensed for 70 residential units but at the present time there are standings for 60 of which 57 are occupied. Mobile home living seems to appeal to all sections of the community especially to the retired and it is noticeable that people who are obliged to give up their living accommodation on retirement tend to turn towards mobile homes, particularly if they have spent most of their working life in cities. Consequently among the residents there have been retired shop keepers, publicans, clergymen, school teachers and doctors.

The residents form a more closely knit community than is usual on the normal housing estate, and recently a Residents Association has been formed and a room set aside for the purpose by the owning company has

been developed as a communal lounge, where the Association organises all types of social functions.

In addition to the residential use a separate area of land is developed to accommodate over-night and short-stay caravaners. In the touring season this part of the site is used extensively by holiday makers who are visiting the Dales National Park or the places of interest associated with the Bronte family. There are also many visitors who are attracted by the activities of the Worth Valley Railway Preservation Society.

The touring section of the site is quite self-contained, having independent toilet accommodation and water supply points, but it has the advantage that the facilities of the adjoining residential site are available to the tourist, including the site shop, laundrette and bathing facilities. It is now suggested that tourists be made temporary members of the Residents Association in order that they may enjoy the Association's facilities.

The Council provides a regular refuse collection service, and in winter time carries out some gritting and salting on repayment by the Company. The site is individually rated and the total Rateable Value is £1,427.

4. WATER SUPPLIES

The agreement by which Bradford Corporation Water Works Department became Statutory Water Undertakers for this district is now in its tenth year. During this period the agreement provided for the water rate to be maintained at the same level as at the commencement. During this period there has been a substantial increase in water charges in other districts and it is anticipated that in 1970 the water rate for this district will be increased by three to five times the current charge.

During the year the water distribution system was substantially improved by new main laying operations in several areas of the town. Plans were approved and loan sanction obtained for the construction of a new water treatment works comprising new filters installed in a modern building. The scheme also provides for the reconstruction of the service reservoir to give a very considerably increased capacity.

Throughout the period the bulk of the water supplied to the district was taken from the Barden Aqueduct, the Silsden Reservoir being used mainly to feed water into the stream but it is understood that when the new plant is fully operational it is intended to resume abstraction from the reservoir.

There are numerous private supplies in the district, the majority now being from private boreholes which consistently produce good sample results. The main problem with water supply is the inadequate and poor quality supply to Brunthwaite and Swartha. For some years now the Council has ear-marked funds for the purpose of making up Bradford Corporation's annual loss on the provision of a public water supply to these hamlets, but due to financial restrictions the Undertakers have been unable to carry out the capital works.

Sampling results are as follows:-

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Plumbo-Solvency</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>	<u>Sat.</u>	<u>Unsat.</u>
Public Supply:	-	-	4	-	8	-
Private Supplies:	-	-	-	3	15	6

The natural fluoride content in the water when last analysed was 0.1 parts/mil.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

All sewage from this area, and parts of South Craven is taken by the joint trunk sewer to the Keighley Sewage Disposal Works at Marley. Apart from cleaning out the grit chamber monthly and the storm water tanks annually, the problems of sewage disposal are dealt with entirely by the Borough of Keighley.

This year the final accounts have been rendered for sewage treatment over the past four years and these indicate that the overall costs of sewage disposal at Keighley have doubled within the last five years.

The engine house at the old sewage works has been demolished.

A length of sewer from Hainsworth Road to Keighley Road was blocked occasionally during the year and it is hoped to have this cleaned out by specialist contractors in the near future.

A scheme has been drawn up and estimates obtained for extending the foul sewer in Skipton Road to connect to two existing houses, at present served by septic tanks.

Eleven waste water closets were abolished during the year. Eight as a result of standard grant work and three with the aid of the £10 grant offered for such conversions.

Two new septic tanks were constructed at isolated farms as part of general improvement schemes.

No further progress was made during the year with the proposed new surface water sewer on Howden Road.

6. FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

The number of registered factories in the district is 48. There has been no major improvement or extension scheme carried out during the year but minor improvements are being done continually. Routine inspections have not revealed any serious defect and several minor defects have been remedied without resort to statutory action.

7. SCHOOLS

There has been little change in the school building situation since the last report. Use is still being made of temporary accommodation in the various church schoolrooms. The main Kitchen is situated in the Hothfield Street School and meals are transported from there to the Church School in Kirkgate and to the Junior School in Elliott Street.

During the year a piece of land in the Banklands area was ear-marked for the erection of a new Junior School, but there is no indication at present how soon work on this project will commence.

8. KEEPING OF ANIMALS

Two establishments were licensed for the boarding of animals. One of these was again used solely by the Police and R.S.P.C.A. for boarding stray dogs.

The premises were inspected and also visited by R.S.P.C.A. personnel. No complaints were received and no nuisances found.

There were no promises licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

Silsden has been affected by the lack of support for public entertainment in the same way as most other provincial towns. The local cinema was closed several years ago and the nearest ones are now at Keighley and Skipton. A visit to the live theatre involves a journey to Bradford or Leeds, apart from the periodic performances by amateur theatre clubs in Keighley and Skipton.

The main public hall in the town is owned by the Council and situated at the Town Hall in Kirkgate, this was renovated at considerable expense a few years ago and since then has become increasingly popular. Apart from its principal use as a venue for dances, it is used extensively for functions by the various organisations in the town and is in demand for weddings. Bookings for dances, particularly on Friday or Saturday evening in winter time, must be made several months in advance.

The Silsden Playing Fields administered by the Council's Parks Committee continues to grow in popularity, the bowling green is extensively used and there is a very active bowling club. The tennis courts, which were hardly ever used, some years ago, are much in demand, particularly by members of the tennis club, and there is good use made of the cricket and football pitches.

This year the Council has improved the pavilion, which is used as a meeting and changing room by the various sporting organisations, and a sign of the times is that plans are under preparation to convert the bandstand into a sports pavilion.

It can still be said, therefore, that television continues to be the main source of public entertainment though there are signs that its grip is declining. Certainly in summer time the demand for outdoor facilities, particularly for sport, is increasing, and in winter organised indoor entertainment in the way of lectures, slide shows, and musical events command more support than was previously the case.

The older members of the community are well provided for by two active bodies. The Old Age Pensioners Association and the Old Peoples Welfare Committee. The Association have their own commodious premises in the centre of town which is in continuous use by the members, and the Welfare Committee have the use of the pavilion in the Playing Fields in summer time, which is used as a social centre where tea is provided.

10. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Observations have been made from time to time of all the factory chimneys in the town. Two factories were visited regarding excessive emissions, but no statutory action was necessary.

Alterations were made to two existing factory chimneys, both chimneys being slightly lowered because of the unsatisfactory condition of the structures. There would appear to be no apparent decrease in the efficiency of the plants concerned.

There are no smoke control areas in the town and none envisaged in the near future.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES

The tannery in Bolton Road has been extended slightly by the construction of a building to house additional rotary drums.

No nuisance has arisen and no complaints have been received.

12. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A foreman driver and five men have been responsible for the weekly collection of household refuse from the town centre and Cringles Caravan Park, using the Ramillies 20 cubic yard compression vehicle.

For a few years now, a six weekly collection has been made from all the properties in the outlying areas. In view of the present trend to improve and modernise old farm houses and cottages, with its resultant influx of some non-agricultural occupants, a three weekly collection was instituted from non-agricultural properties and dwellings with a rateable value exceeding £100.

A fortnightly collection has still been maintained at Brunthwaite and Swartha.

All waste paper was baled at the Keighley Road Depot and sold as mixed waste to J. Shaw & Sons, Birstall, Leeds. 153 tons 11 cwts. were disposed of during the last financial year.

In view of the rising costs of maintaining the tip in a reasonably controlled state it was found necessary to increase the charges for the disposal of trade refuse on the tip.

The tip gates have been left open at weekends for the disposal of refuse under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, and this facility has also been available during working hours midweek. Two men were successfully prosecuted for pilfering from the tip during the year.

A local action committee was formed in connection with the Regional Clean-up Campaign, and the Council are represented on the Committee. Whenever possible, help is given to investigate and alleviate any complaints raised.

As the life of the present tip in Keighley Road is rather limited, an approach was made to both Skipton R.D.C. and Skipton U.D.C. regarding the possibilities of being included in a future joint disposal scheme. No further developments have taken place.

13. RODENT CONTROL

One man was employed part-time on rodent control, treating Council properties when necessary and carrying out private treatments on request. Domestic premises were treated free of charge but business premises were charged for time and materials.

Warfarin has been generally used against rats, with alphachloralose used for mice.

Approximately 30% of the manholes on the sewerage system were treated with fluoracetamide in December. The majority of the manholes were checked and very little infestation was found.

Numerous complaints have again been received regarding the ineffectiveness of Warfarin for mice infestations. These cases were generally treated successfully with "Alphakil", but in the winter months, in a number of cases where the premises were well heated, it has been necessary to resort to trapping.

Nine farms in the out-districts have contracts with Skipton Rural District Council for regular inspections and treatment of their premises.

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No bedding or upholstery is manufactured in the district and no action has been necessary.

15. INSPECTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supplies:

There were five roundsmen and seven shops licensed to retail milk. The bulk of the milk retailed is untreated, produced locally, with supplies of pasteurised and sterilized milk from Associated Dairies and Harrogate and District Co-operative Society Limited.

The following milk samples have been taken during the year:-

	Number Sampled:	Methylene Blue:	Phosphatase:	Brucella Abortus: Ring Test:	Culture:
<u>By the Local Authority:</u>					
Tuberculin Tested (Raw):	4	4 Sat.	-	4 Neg.	4 Neg.
Samples from individual cows:	39	-	-	36 Neg. 3 Pos.	3 Neg.
<u>By W.R.C.C:</u>					
Pasteurised:	1	1 Sat.	1 Sat.	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Raw):	41	33 Sat. 3 Failed 5 Void	-	41 Neg.	-

Other Foods:

No routine meat inspection was carried out, as there are no licensed slaughterhouses or poultry processing premises in the area. Only one person was licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year:-

Meat (Beef from School Canteen) -- 90 lbs. Decomposition.

Frozen Foods -- 103 lbs. Defective Refrigeration.

There was one new registration of premises under the Food and Drugs Act for the storage and sale of ice-cream and two changes of registration in existing premises.

The following ice-cream samples were taken:-

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Provisional Grade:</u>			
	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>
8	7	1	-	-

16. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Listed are details of the food premises subject to the above Regulations:-

<u>Type of Premises:</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Butchers	7
Bakers and Confectioners	7
Fried Fish Shops	3
Greengrocers and Fish Retailers	6
Licensed Premises	6
Canteens	1
Grocers and Mixed Businesses	20
Sweets and Confectionery	5

In addition to these premises, there was one person licensed under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 to hawk bread and confectionery.

Frequent visits were made to these premises, and strongly worded letters were sent to one or two proprietors but no statutory action was necessary.

17. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the district and there is no record of any in the past.

18. PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the district.

19. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The number of premises registered under the above legislation at the end of the year and the number of persons employed was:-

	<u>Premises:</u>		<u>Persons Employed:</u>
		<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>
Offices	14	18	17
Retail Shops	21	15	44
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	1	4	-
Catering Establishments, Canteens	2	1	5
Fuel Storage Depots	3	14	-
Totals:	41	52	66

Total - 118 persons.

Sixteen visits were made to these premises and no statutory action was necessary.

20. PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1928 and 1936.

All premises and installations used for the storage of petroleum spirit were visited prior to the issue of the licences.

At two of the petrol filling stations, new 4,000 and 5,000 gallons tanks have been installed, replacing a number of old smaller tanks.

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICTSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT1. HOUSING

There were no dwelling-houses constructed by the Council and only ten houses built by private contractors.

Twenty-two houses and other buildings included in the Hill Street Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order were demolished.

The following Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government:

Albert Terrace Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order comprising: 6 dwelling-houses, water closets and fuel stores.

Newmarket Street (No.2) Clearance Area Clearance Order comprising: 4 dwelling-houses, water closets and fuel stores.

Alma Terrace Clearance Area Clearance Order comprising: 5 dwelling-houses, water closets and a dustbin store.

Wilsons Buildings Clearance Area Compulsory Purchase Order comprising: 2 dwelling-houses, water closets and fuel stores.

Four houses in Gas Street received a detailed inspection. The Council gave the owners the opportunity of submitting a list of works that they were willing to carry out.

In Circular 92/69 (Ministry of Housing and Local Government) the Ministers ask all local housing authorities to consider what they can and ought to be doing to clear the remaining slums, and to inform them by 31st January, 1970, what their programmes for the next four years are to be. This authority has already dealt with 443 unfit dwelling-houses. The houses remaining unfit for human habitation are as follows:

<u>Properties for which Official Representations have been made</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type of houses</u>
Watsons Houses 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11)	1	Back to back
Canal Street 33, 35, 20, 22)	2	Single
	7	Through
Canal Street 31	1	Back to back
16, 18	2	Through
	<u>13</u>	

Other properties for which no
Official Representations have been
made.

Back Water Street 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21	10	Single
---------------------------------------------------------	----	--------

Other properties for which no
Official Representations have been
made.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Type of houses</u>
Bradley Street 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	8	Back to back
West Bradley Street 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	8	Back to back
Watkinson Street 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	8	Back to back
Emanuel Street 1, 3, 5, 7	4	Back to back
York Street 2, 4, 6, 8	4	Back to back
Otley Street 34, 36	2	Back to back
British School Yard 2, 4, 6	3	Back to back
New Bridge Street 1, 3	2	Through
Gas Street 4, 6, 8, 10	4	Through
	<u>53</u>	

The following are particulars of houses in Clearance Areas and
unfit houses elsewhere:

Houses demolished	32
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied: after formal notice	39
(a) Public Health Acts	2
(b) Housing Act, 1957 Sections 2, 9 and 16	Nil
Number of cases of overcrowding reported	Nil
Applicants for Council Houses:	
Living in rooms	33
Living in separate dwellings	64
Applications from individuals	28
Applications for bungalows	46
Number of families rehoused from Clearance Areas	4
Number of Common Lodging Houses	Nil
Number of houses in multiple occupation	2

House Improvement

The number of dwelling-houses improved with the aid of grant continued to be slow. The new Housing Act, 1969, became law and the amount of grant for the improvement of dwelling-houses was increased.

The Council considered the possibilities of declaring Improvement Areas under the Act. This action and the improved grants may give the necessary incentive to prospective improvement grant applicants.

A preliminary proposal for a General Improvement Area was prepared by the department in respect of the Middletown and Newtown areas of

the town. The area comprised 1143 dwellings of which it was estimated that 691 were already provided with full amenities. These improvements had been made mainly by encouraging owners to make use of the grants, and to carry out the necessary repairs to their properties.

Discretionary Grants

No. completed during 1969	Total estimated cost of schemes	Total Grants	Owner/ Occupiers	Tenanted houses
4	£3,506. 17. 2d.	1,176	2	2

Standard Grants.

No. completed during 1969	Total amount of grant paid	Owner/ Occupiers	Tenanted houses
48	£3,723. 6. 6d.	46	2

2. FACTORIES

There were 68 mechanical and 6 non-mechanical factories on the register of which 100 inspections were made. Particulars of the inspections are given in the appendix to the report.

3. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

Twenty-two premises were newly registered during the year and the total number of premises was 246. This is an unusually high number in relation to the size and population of the district and although the inspectorial staff has not been increased to cope with the provisions of the Act, all the premises have now received a general inspection and the majority of the requirements have been given attention.

The artificial lighting standards recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society (30 lumens per sq. ft. for clerical work) have been asked for and in all cases achieved.

Two accidents were reported and investigated neither of which were of a serious nature.

The registrations and inspections were as follows:

	No. of Premises Newly Registered during the year	Total No. of Registered Premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving one or more General Inspections in year.
Offices	8	69	8
Retail Shops	11	149	12
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	-	4	-

	No. of Premises Newly Registered during the year.	Total No. of Registered Premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving one or more General Inspections in year.
Catering establishments open to the public & canteens	3	22	3
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
	22	246	23

Total number of Visits to Registered Premises	Number of written Notices to Occupiers of Requirements.
245	35

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises:

<u>Class of Workplace.</u>	<u>Number of persons employed.</u>
Offices	550
Retail Shops	711
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	29
Catering Establishments open to the public	142
Canteens	5
Fuel storage depots	5
	<u>1,442</u>
Males	588
Females	854

<u>Contraventions</u>	Number Outstanding 1968	Number Found 1969	Number Outstanding 31.12.69
Section 4 - Cleanliness	9	1	1
" 5 - Overcrowding	-	1	1
" 6 - Temperature	18	20	8
" 7 - Ventilation	13	6	4
" 8 - Lighting	16	12	3
" 9 - Sanitary conveniences	13	8	4
" 10 - Washing facilities	12	8	4
" 12 - Accommodation for clothing	2	1	-
" 14 - Seats for Sedentary Workers	-	-	-
" 15 - Eating facilities	2	-	-
" 16 - Floors, passages and stairs	18	14	3
" 17 - Fencing of exposed parts of machinery	8	3	2

<u>Contraventions</u>	Number Outstanding 1968	Number Found 1969	Number Outstanding 31.12.69.
Section 24 - First Aid -			
General provisions	11	3	3
" 42 - Provisions with respect of Buildings in single ownership	1	-	-
" 50 - Information for Employees	24	11	15
Section 48 - Reported accidents during 1969			2

4. MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There is one licensed caravan site within the urban district which will accommodate caravaners wishing to stay in the area. The site is Overdale Trailer Park, Harrogate Road, and consists of 14.5 acres, and is licensed for 174 caravans, 30 of which are permanently occupied. There is another site licensed to accommodate two private caravans on a poultry farm on the Harrogate Road. Both sites were satisfactorily equipped with sanitary conveniences, baths, showers and wash-hand basins, and were kept clean.

Itinerant traders and gypsies continued to be a problem particularly at holiday periods when they parked without authority on public car parks and other sites within the district. The only solution to this problem would appear to be the provision of a site for their exclusive use.

5. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The property of a local business within the centre of the town was connected to the public sewerage system. A sewage pump had to be installed to overcome the difficulty of different levels. All the properties within the built up area are now connected to public sewers.

The sewage disposal works continued to produce an acceptable effluent which is discharged directly into the River Aire. Proposals for the installing of neutralising equipment at a large dye works within the town should further improve the effluent by reducing the alkalinity.

Improvements to existing properties and new sanitary conveniences constructed were as follows:

Water-closets installed on existing properties	84
Water-closets installed on new properties	22

6. RODENT CONTROL

Three Council allotment sites were treated for rat infestation and the allotment holders were required to remove the accumulations of rubbish and to raise the huts to at least 9" from the ground.

Treatments were carried out at 45 other premises. Alphakil was used for mice and warfarin baits for rat infestations with successful results.

In addition 40 premises received regular treatment by specialist firms.

The Council does not employ a rodent operative and the rodent control work is carried out by inspectoral staff.

7. SCHOOLS

The St. Monica's Roman Catholic Convent School closed and there are now 12 schools in the district and 14 inspections were made. The sanitary conveniences were kept in satisfactory condition. The school kitchens were inspected regularly and the standard of cleanliness was found to be high.

8. PET ANIMALS

The three premises licensed to keep pet shops under the provisions of the Pet Animals Act, 1951, were kept in satisfactory condition.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT, PUBLIC HOUSES, REFRESHMENT HOUSES ETC.

91 inspections were made of the sanitary conveniences of these premises and the general standard of cleanliness and repair was satisfactory.

10. CLEAN AIR

299 inspections were made of heating appliances in dwelling-houses.

Number 5 Smoke Control Order comprising 765 houses and flats and 8 commercial and other premises on the Horse Close and Greatwood Estates came into operation on 1st September, 1969.

The conversions of heating appliances in Number 6 Area are in progress and the Order becomes operative on 1st September, 1970.

There are now 2498 dwellings and 1325 acres under smoke control.

Occasionally, nuisances from dark smoke resulting from the burning of car bodies at a scrap yard within a smoke control area had to be investigated by the department. The new Clean Air Act, 1968, strengthened the powers of local authorities with relation to smoke emissions from this type of premises. The same legislation made it an offence to sell or purchase fuel other than an authorised fuel for use within a smoke control area.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one offensive trade premises within the district, a rag and bone dealer. This was kept in a satisfactory condition.

12. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS

One shop deals in the sale of sterilised meat for animals. Sterilised meat is purchased by the retailer and graded and sorted by him on the premises before sale.

The requirements of Section 77 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, were fully complied with.

13. PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928-1936

Three new petroleum storage tanks and new pumps were installed at an existing garage which was modernised. Six existing storage tanks at three premises were tested and withheld a 10 lbs. pressure test for 24 hours.

Storage of petroleum at Crown premises was brought under the control of local authorities and one licence was issued.

There were 34 premises licensed for the storage of petroleum or petroleum mixtures.

14. BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS FOR ANIMALS

One licensed animal boarding establishment was satisfactorily kept.

15. CIVIC AMENITIES ACT.

Four abandoned vehicles were removed by the owners after service of notices by the department.

16. DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

One licensed waste food boiling plant was found to be operated satisfactorily. The plant is situated on a small holding and used for pig rearing. A steam injector is used for sterilising the waste food, and a deodourising machine is installed to control the offensive odour from the boiling of the food.

17. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

One new refuse collection vehicle, a Shelvoke and Drewry, 20 cubic yards 'Pakamatic' continuous loader was purchased during the year. In addition to this the other vehicles in regular use on refuse collections were a 35 cubic yards 'Pakamatic' and a 14/18 cubic yards dual tip, fitted with compression plates. A similar dual tip vehicle was kept in reserve in case of emergency or additional collections.

Three drivers and eight loaders were regularly employed on refuse collections and with the exception of holiday periods a weekly collection of domestic refuse was maintained.

Trade refuse was collected in some cases twice or more weekly and was charged for at an agreed quarterly rate.

Refuse disposal is by controlled tipping at Ings Lane where one attendant with the use of a Cripps B85 tractor is employed.

Waste paper is salvaged and a bonus relating to the income from the quantity sold is paid to all personnel handling the paper. The income from 1st December, 1968 to 30th November, 1969 was £2,161 and the bonus paid was £805. 12. 0.

A Public Inquiry was held on 19th August to consider the Council's appeal against the West Riding County Council Planning Authority's refusal to grant planning permission for the use of land off Ings Lane for refuse disposal. The Minister of Housing and Local Government rejected the proposal on the grounds that this development in the vicinity of the River Aire would increase the risk of flooding.

The following account of the cost of refuse collection and disposal was furnished by the Treasurer of the Council:

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL 1st APRIL 1968
TO 31st MARCH, 1969.

EXPENDITURE

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<u>Refuse Collection</u>									
EMPLOYEES									
Loaders	7,179.	7.	7.						
Drivers	3,031.	9.	0.						
RUNNING EXPENSES									
<u>Premises</u>									
Repairs & Maintenance	8.	9.	1.						
Fuel, light & cleaning	202.	0.	10.						
Rent & rates	333.	11.	0.						
<u>Supplies, equipment and Tools</u>									
Equipment, tools & materials	3.	10.	10.						
Protective clothing	155.	17.	0.						
<u>Transport and Plant</u>									
Repairs & Maintenance	453.	17.	6.						
Renewals & contribution	1,450.	0.	0.						
Petrol and oil	635.	17.	3.						
Licences and insurance	1,090.	3.	8.						
<u>Insurance</u>	42.	13.	6.						
				14,586.	17.	3.			
<u>Refuse Disposal</u>									
EMPLOYEES									
Salvage	897.	15.	10.						
Salvage Bonus	588.	3.	9.						
Tip	855.	5.	1.						

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
RUNNING EXPENSES									
<u>Premises (Tip)</u>									
Repairs & maintenance	51.	16.	6.						
Rent & rates	40.	0.	5.						
<u>Supplies, equipment & tools</u>									
Repairs & maintenance	78.	15.	0.						
Materials - salvage	45.	4.	2.						
Protective clothing	30.	2.	5.						
<u>Transport & Plant</u>									
Repairs & maintenance	73.	16.	9.						
Renewals contribution	470.	0.	0.						
Equipment	-	-	-						
Petrol & oil	19.	19.	0.						
Insurance	148.	12.	7.						
				3,299.	11.	6.			
							17,886.	8.	9.
<u>INCOME</u>									
<u>Refuse Collection</u>									
FEES AND CHARGES									
Charges for removal	364.	7.	6.						
<u>Refuse Disposal</u>									
RENTS									
Tip - Rents & charges	79.	5.	6.						
				443.	13.	0.			
SALES									
	1,821.	17.	2.						
				1,821.	17.	2.			
							2,265.	10.	2.
NETT COST							15,620.	18.	7.

18. STREET CLEANSING

There is one driver with a Dennis/Johnston suction type mechanical sweeper employed, and three street orderlies responsible for the sweeping of a district each. The sweeper driver commences work at 5.00 a.m. so that the sweeping, particularly of the town centre, can be completed with the minimum interference from traffic. It was found necessary for the street orderlies to work overtime on certain evenings and at week-ends in the town centre because of the large amount of litter deposited especially on market days and bank holidays.

The department is also responsible for the sweeping of trunk and classified roads. This work is by arrangement with the West Riding County Council.

19. GULLY CLEANSING

A 600 gallons 'Yorkshire' combined gully and cesspool emptying machine, mounted on a B.M.C. chassis was purchased in July to replace an 'Eagle' machine. The labour employed is a driver and a labourer. In addition to the cleansing of district roads, the cleansing of gullies on trunk and classified roads in the urban area is undertaken on behalf of the West Riding County Council.

At the request of owners, cesspools are emptied and a charge on an hourly rate is made.

District gully cleansing is carried out for the Earby Urban District Council.

20. INSPECTIONS AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) Milk Supply

There were 27 distributors of milk on the register, 7 of these were producer-retailers, only 5 of the remainder sold untreated milk. In addition 15 shops were registered to sell pasteurised or sterilised milk.

The following samples were submitted for test:

Number and type	Satisfied the test		Brucella Abortus Ring Test
	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	
16 Pasteurised	16	16	
1 Sterilised	1	Turbidity Test 1	
11 Untreated	11		8 Negative 3 Positive

The investigation of two positive Brucella Abortus samples was done by an inspector from the Rural District Council.

The other positive Brucella Abortus sample was traced back to the herd and the affected animal was removed. The milk was sent for pasteurisation during investigation, and two negative ring tests were obtained before the milk was permitted to be sold without heat treatment.

Occasionally, complaints were received relating to dirty milk bottles. These were thoroughly investigated.

(b) Meat and other Foods

The only slaughterhouse in the district is owned by the Council. The main part of the slaughtering was done by a contractor employed by the butchers.

33 slaughtermen's licences were granted.

The vehicles used for the conveyance of meat to the shops were kept clean, and satisfactorily constructed.

The following are particulars of the meat inspections:

Number of animals slaughtered and inspected:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Number killed	2,069	45	7,181	2,897	12,192
Number inspected	2,069	45	7,181	2,897	12,192

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:

All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	4	11	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	537	320	1	475	104
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	34.39	63.36	11.11	6.77	3.73

N.B. There were 25.32% of cattle excluding cows and 50.69% of cows inspected affected with cirrhosis of the liver.

Tuberculosis only	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.16

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-

Estimated weight of meat and organs condemned:

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Cattle: 2 whole carcasses		6.	2.	0.
Cattle: 5 part carcasses		2.	1.	4.
Calves: 4 whole carcasses		2.	3.	17.
Calves: 1 part carcass				10.
Sheep: 11 whole carcasses		2.	3.	0.
Sheep: 10 part carcasses			2.	25.
Pigs: 4 whole carcasses		2.	3.	12.
Pigs: 24 part carcasses		2.	0.	25.
Edible offal and fat	4.	8.	0.	20.
	5.	8.	2.	1.

Condemned meat was stained and sold to a firm who processed it under steam pressure.

Particulars of other foodstuffs condemned during the year:

Food in tin or glass containers:

Meat	Milk	Vegetables	Fruit	Soup	Fish	Miscellaneous
134	99	145	386	8	121	17

Other foods condemned:

3465 assorted packets of frozen foods - refrigerator defects

	lbs
Pork	14½
Lamb	43
Liver	12
Sausage	25
Ham	9
Beef	56½
Bacon	52
Haddock	38

(c) Food Premises

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Number of registered
premises

Preparation and manufacture of sausages, potted
and preserved foods

Number of registered
premises

Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	1
Storage and sale of ice-cream	45

The other food premises were:

Hotels and public houses (serving meals)	8
Public houses and clubs	23
School kitchens	14
Hospital kitchens	3
Factory canteen kitchens	3
Restaurants	19
Fish Fryers	7
Chocolate and sweet manufacturers	1
Retail grocery	43
Wholesale grocery	2
Retail confectionery	5
Bakeries and shops	6
Retail chocolate and sweets	9
Fruit and greengrocery	3
Fish, fruit and greengrocery	3
Butchers	13
Cooked chickens	1
Cooked meats	1
Slaughter and dressing of poultry	1
Tripe and fish	1

Stalls:

Sweets	2
Fruit and greengrocery	5
Snack bars	1
Butchers	1
Fishmongers	1
Bacon, butter and cheese	1
Jams, lemon cheese and eggs	1
Chickens and dairy produce	1

The following improvements and repairs were carried out:

Additional ventilation and lighting provided	2
Floors cleansed, repaired and recovered	8
Walls and ceilings tiled and plastered	6
Sanitary conveniences cleansed, redecorated and repaired	25
Additional sanitary conveniences provided	1
Cellars of public houses decorated	7
Food premises redecorated	26
Sinks provided	1
Adequate washing facilities provided	6
Drains repaired	9
Drainage pumps installed	2
Accommodation for the storage of refuse improved	3

488 inspections were made of food premises. Proceedings were instituted against the proprietor of one cafe where continual contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, were

reported. The case is to be heard by the Magistrates Court in the New Year.

The general standard of hygiene in the majority of food premises was found to be good, but a general apathy still exists as regards proper observance of personal hygiene, the correct use of washing facilities, and the storage and display of perishable goods. In these matters further education of the food handler would seem desirable.

Regular inspections were made of the one poultry slaughtering establishment where approximately 800 poultry are slaughtered weekly.

42 ice-cream samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Six samples were below provisional grade 1, five of which were provisional grade 2 and one grade 3. Further samples were taken and the results were grade 1.

The following complaints of the quality of food were investigated:

Dirty milk bottle.
Milk bottles contaminated with cat urine.
Wasps in a tin of fruit.
Mouldy sausages.
Mouldy pie.
Mouldy loaf of bread.
Mouldy packet of cheese spread.

21. WATER

The following are particulars of the town's water supply:

Source of supply of town's water:	Embsay Moor reservoir
Area of gathering ground:	663 acres
Capacity of reservoir:	175,426,000 gallons
	Depth - 56 feet
Water area:	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres
Top water level:	700 feet above ordnance datum
Average daily consumption:	865,806 gallons
Number of dwelling-houses supplied from public mains	4,720
Number of dwelling-houses supplied from standpipes	9

(1) Bacteriological

(a) Town's water supply.

Total number of samples taken - 43

Probable number per 100 ml

<u>Number</u>	<u>Coliform bacilli</u>	<u>Bact. coli (type I)</u>
26	0	0
1	1	0
5	1	1
1	5	5
1	6	3
2	13	13

Probable number per 100 ml.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Coliform bacilli</u>	<u>Bact. coli (type I)</u>
1	16	16
1	18+	16
4	18+	18+
1	25	13

With the co-operation of the chemist employed by the Craven Water Board the unsatisfactory results were investigated and found to have been caused by a fault in the chlorination plant.

(b) Private water supplies

Total number of samples taken - 32

Probable number per 100 ml.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Coliform bacilli</u>	<u>Bact. coli (type I)</u>
2	0	0
2	1	1
1	5	3
1	5	5
1	7	5
1	13	11
4	13	13
1	25	25
3	35	35
2	50	50
3	90	90
1	160	50
1	160	90
2	160	160
7	180+	180+

The unsatisfactory samples were obtained from a private supply to two farms and a cottage, arrangements were being made to lay a new service from the town's mains.

(2) Plumbo Solvency.

Number of samples taken - 21

<u>After standing in pipe all night</u>		<u>After standing in pipe for a measured period of half an hour</u>	
<u>Lead content parts per ml.</u>	<u>pH value</u>	<u>Lead content parts per ml.</u>	<u>pH value</u>
Nil	8.5	Nil	8.6
Nil	8.5	Nil	8.1
Nil	8.0	Nil	8.0
0.06	7.0	Nil	7.0
Sample broken in transit		Nil	8.6
0.04	7.7	Nil	7.7
0.04	8.4	Nil	8.5
0.03	7.8	0.03	7.8
0.05	8.7	Nil	8.4
Nil	8.2	Nil	8.0
0.05	7.0	0.02	7.2

The World Health Organisation International Standards for Drinking Water now gives a figure of 0.05 parts/ml. as the upper limit of lead in water.

(3) Chemical

	<u>Parts per million</u>	
	<u>Sample 1</u>	<u>Sample 2</u>
Total solids	100	100
Chloride	13	15
Alkalinity as CaCO_3	17	18
Total Hardness	60	50
Permanent Hardness	43	32
Temporary Hardness	17	18
Lead, copper, zinc	-	-
Iron	0.2	0.1
Manganese	0.1	-
Fluorine	-	-
Free Ammonia	0.04	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.04	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen	-	-
Nitric Nitrogen	0.2	0.8
pH values	7.0	7.0

The water is of good organic purity. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists.

22. SWIMMING BATHS

Regular samples were taken of the water at the two swimming baths, Aireville Public swimming bath and Ermysted's Grammar School swimming bath.

The following results were obtained:

(a) Aireville Public Swimming Bath.

Number of samples taken - 12

	<u>Probable number per 100 ml.</u>		
<u>Number</u>	<u>Coliform Bacilli</u>	<u>Bact. Coli (type 1)</u>	<u>Plate Count</u>
5	0	0	0
2	0	0	1
3	0	0	3
1	0	0	4
1	0	0	8

(b) Ermysted's Grammar School Swimming Bath

Number of samples taken - 7

1	0	0	0
3	0	0	1
1	0	0	3
1	0	0	24
1	18+	18+	300

The one unsatisfactory sample was taken at the last day of term, after a swimming gala.

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1969

Public Health Defects	399
Housing Acts	101
Factories:-	
mechanical	90
non-mechanical	10
outworkers' premises	1
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	245
Drainage	52
Rodent Control	439
Offensive Trades	1
Clean Air Acts	299
Places of entertainment, public houses etc.	91
Infectious Diseases	3
Pet Animals	3
Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	1
Schools	14
Hairdressers and Barbers	7
Council Refuse Tip	36
Dairies and Distributors	6
Meat and other Foods	515
Caravan Sites and Movable Dwellings	15
Food Businesses:-	
Public Houses, Hotels and Restaurants	212
Canteen Kitchens	34
Preserved Foods	23
Bakehouses	11
Butchers	30
Fish Fryers	16
General Food Shops and Stores	125
Ice-cream Premises and Stalls	32
Food Stalls and Hawkers of Food	5
Interviews on Premises with Owners, Agents and Contractors	147
Petroleum Acts	73
Animal Boarding Establishment	3
Civic Amenities Act	6
Agricultural Welfare Act	13
Alleged noise nuisances	2

Samples

(a) Ice-cream	bacteriological	42
(b) Town's water supply	"	43
Town's water supply	plumbo-solvency	21
(c) Swimming Bath water		
Indoor Bath (public)	bacteriological	12
Indoor Bath (private)	"	7
(d) Private water supplies	"	32

Defects and Notices Served

Informal Notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts during 1969	58
Informal Notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts outstanding on 31st December, 1968	6
Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1969	64
Informal Notices abated during 1969	59
Informal Notices outstanding on 31st December, 1969	5
Statutory Notices served in 1969	1
Statutory Notices outstanding on 31st December, 1968	2
Statutory Notices abated during 1969	2
Defects outstanding on 31st December, 1968	16
Defects found in 1969	72
Total defects requiring abatement	88
Total defects abated during 1969	73
Total defects outstanding on 31st December, 1969	15

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.INSPECTIONS

Accumulations	7
Animal (Waste Foods) Order	15
Building Inspections (Housing)	242
" " (Other than housing)	75
Closets (Conversions and Additions etc)	59
Drains (Defective or blocked)	32
" (New - Inspected or Tested)	80
Factories and Workshops	8
Food (Preparation and Catering)	17
" (Shops and Stalls)	32
Housing (Public Health and Housing Acts)	74
Ice-Cream Premises	12
Interviews (with Owners, Agents and Contractors)	81
Infectious Diseases (Inquiries etc)	9
Milk and Dairies	24
Movable Dwellings	26
Nuisances	47
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	18
Overcrowding	-
Petroleum Acts	34
Refuse Collection and Disposal	23
River Pollution	3
Rodent Control	58
Sampling (Bacteriological)	
Ice Cream	20
Milk (for Ring test etc)	102
Water	70
Schools	5
Septic Tanks	39
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection	323
Water Supplies (Investigations etc)	27

HOUSINGCouncil Houses

No Council houses have been erected in 1969.

Private Enterprise

28 dwellings were completed during the year and a further 29 were in course of erection at the end of the year. Again, as in previous years, the popularity trend seemed to be for bungalows, for of the 28 completions 17 were of this type of dwelling.

Conversions

There have been 2 conversions of other buildings to dwellings - One was an out barn at Rimington and the other a portion of farm buildings at Middop. In both cases, the original building was of a substantial

nature, with external stone walls of about 2 ft in thickness.

Housing Repairs

Repair work of various kinds has been carried out in 38 houses. In one instance only has statutory action been necessary.

Improvement Grants

	Applications Approved	Owner Occupier	Tenanted Houses	Schemes Completed	Amounts paid out
Discretionary	11	9	2	6	£2,083
Standard	17	9	8	19	£3,415
	28	18	10	25	£5,498

Of the 25 completed schemes 10 were for tenanted houses.

Standard Grants

The following amenities were provided in the 19 completed schemes:-

(a)	Fixed Bath in Bathroom	12
(b)	Wash-hand Basins	11
(c)	Hot water supplies	11
(d)	Internal water closets	19
(e)	Food Stores	14
(f)	Septic tanks	6

Overcrowding

No case of overcrowding has been notified or found.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Shireburn Caravan Site, Waddington

All available land for the siting of caravans now appears to be in use. Roadways and footpaths etc., have received good attention, and I consider this to be a very well run site.

It was thought to be a suitable time now to consolidate the site licences, which had been issued over the years for various extensions etc., into one overall licence to cover the whole of the site. This was done and a licence for 200 caravans has now been applied for and granted.

Twin Ghylls Site, Paythorne

As licensing conditions here appeared to be similar to those at Shireburn, Mr. Palmer (the owner) made application for the consolidation of his various site licences into one licence for 149 caravans. Consent was given and an overall licence for this number of caravans was granted in August.

Later, the owner put in an application to use a further area of land for the siting of more caravans. This was refused planning permission until such time as suitable screening by trees could be provided.

Three Rivers Site, West Bradford.

Planning permission for the extension of the site was given some years ago but until recently this had not been implemented. The extra land is now to be used and plans for the increasing of toilet accommodation were approved in July.

Todber Farm Site, Gisburn.

1969 saw the opening of this site, toilet accommodation appropriate for about 50 caravans was provided in a stone built toilet block. Further expansion is expected during the coming year, and to this end work commenced in November on the erection of a second toilet block of similar capacity to the first one.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Fylde Water Board are the principal controllers of public water supplied in this district. Springs on Waddington Fells being the main source of supply for the area.

In late 1968 the private estate supply to Horton village was taken over by the Craven Water Board.

I have an arrangement with the Engineers of both these Water Boards for the mutual exchange of information on samples taken for analysis.

The following table shows the results of analyses on samples taken by me and analysed at the Public Health Laboratory in Preston.

Bacteriological Analyses

<u>Parish</u>		<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
Bashall Eaves	(Public Supply)	4	-
Bolton by Bowland	" "	3	1
Dunsop Bridge	" "	3	1
Gisburn	" "	4	-
Grindleton	" "	4	-
Holden	(Private ")	4	-
Horton	(Public ")	3	3
Mitton, Great	" "	4	-
Newton in Bowland	" "	4	-
Rimington	" "	4	-
Sawley	" "	4	-
Slaidburn	(Private ")	4	-
Tosside	(Public ")	4	-
Waddington	" "	4	-
West Bradford (Mains)	(Public Supply)	4	-
" "	(Tagglesmire) (Private Supply)	2	2
Single properties, Prospective Sources etc		2	2
		<hr/> 61	<hr/> 9

Tosside Water Supply

In September, the spring yield to this supply was low and the Fylde Water Board arranged for a supply to be taken to the village by tanker from Clitheroe.

Samples taken and analysed by staff of Fylde Water Board

The Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Board has kindly supplied me with the information on chemical and bacteriological analyses of water in the district given on Tables 1 and 2 overleaf.

The following table shows the approximate number of houses and the estimated population on public water supply:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Approx No. of dwellings</u>	<u>Est. Pop.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Bashall Eaves	17	62	Private Estate supply (Part)
Bolton by Bowland	111	370	" " " "
Bowland Forest H.D.	48	150	
Bowland Forest L.D.	23	74	Private Estate supply (Part)
Easington	3	10	Mostly private supply
Gisburn	152	426	
Gisburn Forest	17	60	
Great Mitton	33	136	
Grindleton	255	693	
Horton	14	35	
Middop	-	-	Private supplies
Newsholme	14	42	
Newton in Bowland	45	172	
Paythorne	24	75	
Rimington	103	305	
Sawley	40	115	
Slaidburn	-	-	Private Estate supply
Waddington	342	793	
West Bradford	157	398	Private Estate supply (Part)
	<hr/> 1398	<hr/> 3916	

Table 2. Bacteriological Analyses

Source of Sample	No. Examined	No. free from Coliform Organisms	% Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar.	
				No. of Colonies per ml of water in 2 days 37°C	No. of Colonies per ml of water in 3 days 22°C
Dunsof Bridge	26	23	88	0	12
Tossiae	24	18	75	3	11
Waddington High Level	30	28	93	1	1
Waddington Feazar	27	27	100	2	2
Gisburn	28	28	100	1	1
Rimington Low Level	28	27	97	1	3
" High "	30	27	90	1	4
Bashall Eaves (Haweswater)	26	24	92	2	4
Newton	26	26	100	1	2
Sawley	28	28	100	1	1
West Bradford	29	26	90	1	6
Laneside	25	25	100	0	1
Grindleton Low Level	31	30	97	2	5
" High "	26	26	100	1	3

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSALNewton-in-Bowland

The School, School House and adjoining Mission Cottage, where extensive alterations and conversions are taking place, were connected to the sewer in October. However it will be some time yet before the whole of the work is completed and all the premises are ready for occupation.

Rimington

The Council are awaiting the observations of the County Planning Authority on the detailed plans before sending the scheme for consideration by the Ministry.

Sawley

Consideration is being given to the installation of a "Package" sewage treatment plant. In December the Consulting Engineers were asked for further information on this type of plant before proceeding with the scheme.

Gisburn

No further progress has taken place on the modernisation of the sewage works for this village. The details of the proposed works are still in the hands of the Ministry.

Individual Schemes

The following table indicates the individual schemes of conversion and improvement to properties mostly beyond the reach of sewers.

Privy closets abolished or converted to W.C's	2
Pail " " " " " "	22
Tippler closets converted to W.C's	2
Additional W.C's to old property	17
New septic tanks provided	18

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No action under this heading has been necessary.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

The number of Factories and Workshops remains the same as in previous years.

Toilet facilities have been arranged for the occupants of a Building Contractors Workshop in Gisburn.

The category of a large animal foodstuffs warehouse erected at Gisburn was in some doubt, but on consulting the Factory Inspector, I was advised to deal with it under the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act.

SCHOOLSWaddington Primary

The extensions, providing additional classrooms, toilets etc., and the alterations providing modern facilities for the preparation and serving of school meals, were completed in April.

Bashall Eaves Primary

Some nuisance was caused by the breakdown of the tipping gear in the filter chamber of the septic tank: When the matter was brought to the attention of the Education Authority repairs were carried out within a very short time.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection of domestic and other refuse in all 19 parishes is done by the Council's own refuse removal staff and vehicles. A fortnightly service for domestic refuse, and a weekly collection in special cases (hotels etc) is carried out.

The disposal is by partially controlled tipping on two sites - one at Bolton-by-Bowland and the other at Newton-in-Bowland.

RODENT CONTROL

Regular inspection of the Council's Refuse Tips and Sewage Works are carried out, and immediate control treatment takes place when infestation occurs. Prompt attention is also given to complaints of rodents on farm premises, domestic premises and schools etc.

Leptospirosis (or Weils disease)

In February, a man residing on a small farm in Clitheroe Rural area and working part-time at a farm in the Bowland area, was notified as suffering from the above disease.

Investigations as to the origin of the infection took place. Unfortunately they proved to be inconclusive, for rats caught on both premises, when examined at the Laboratory, were found to be free from the disease.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIESMILKRoutine Samples

The County Officers take samples from Producer-retailers, Retailers and the suppliers of milk to schools. These are examined at the County Laboratories and the results sent to me for the necessary attention should any infection be found. Arising from this, action has been taken at two farms in the area:

Brucellosis

On the two farms concerned a total of 102 samples of milk were taken for Ring test and of these 32 were found to be positive. The culture test was then applied and evidence of Brucella infection was found in 19 cases.

Copies of the Analyst's findings were forwarded to the occupiers of the farms and milk from the animals in question was sent for pasteurisation.

MEAT INSPECTION

There is one licenced slaughter-house in the district to which 323 visits of inspection were made during the year.

The following table gives the details of the number of animals examined and the incidence of disease:-

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. Killed & Inspected	1,334	4	12	6,327	1,292	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	6	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	226	1	-	310	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	16.9	25.0	16.6	4.9	1.7	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

At the Slaughter-house 655 lbs of meat and 2983 lbs of offal were found to be diseased, unsound or unwholesome, and unfit for human consumption.

Other Food Premises

In January the storage refrigerator at a shop in Newton broke down and the contents were found to be fused into one conglomerated mass.

Some 24 items - mostly Ice Cream products - were affected, and were surrendered as unsuitable for human consumption.

Poultry

Premises near Newton are used for the packing and distribution only of ready dressed poultry brought in from sources outside the district.

In August, I was called in to inspect a consignment just received from the Manchester area, this consisted of 25 crates, each containing 8 - 10 dressed chickens. I found that the carcasses were all in a state of decomposition - possibly due to crating taking place too soon after slaughter.

The carcasses were all boiled up for pig food.

Ice Cream

There are no Ice Cream manufacturing premises in the district, but 28 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

20 samples were taken for analysis, 17 were found to be highly satisfactory (Grade 1) and 3 were found to be satisfactory (Grade 2).

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

There have been no substantial alterations to conditions previously reported.

Disease of Animal (Waste Foods) Order 1957

At the request of the County Council, Bowland Rural District Council has now undertaken the supervision of premises and plant licenced under the above Order. At the present time there are 4 such premises, to which 15 inspections have been made this year.

One licence-holder was found to be using unsuitable plant for the boiling of waste foods. This was remedied by the installation of an electric boiler for the purpose.

OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

There are some 27 premises registered under the above Act. All but 3 have now had general inspection.

19 visits and re-visits have been made this year and several minor defects were remedied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common Lodging houses in the district.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two private open air swimming baths within the district. One is at Eaves Hall, West Bradford (this bath is unused now) the other is at Gisburn Park.

The latter is fed by mains water, but as an extra precaution, a chlorination plant is also installed.

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

INSPECTIONS:

The following table gives the number of inspections etc. made under the various main headings:-

Housing:	65
Moveable Dwellings:	15
Food Premises	183
Refuse Collection and Disposal: *	44
Water Supplies:	18
Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works: Ø	136
Milk and Dairies:	4
Factories:	6
Nuisances:	Nil
Rodent Control/Destruction:	23
Petroleum:	8
Infectious Disease:	Nil
Council Building:	16
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act:	34
New Sewage Outfall Works & Drainage - (Farfield):	18
Sewer Cleaning:	14
Sewer Repairs:	5
Drainage Testing:	23
Drainage Clearing:	8
New Septic Tanks:	8

* Refuse Disposal:

Faced as the Council is with the necessity of extending their present tipping point into an adjoining quarry on Langstone Fell, or finding an alternate tipping site within the next eighteen months, I have contacted two neighbouring Authorities (Kendal and South Westmorland), and find that they are amalgamating in a joint scheme for refuse disposal, with a possible site in the Killington area.

This has been reported to the Council with the suggestion that this authority should make a third member of the group.

Always subject to the satisfactory outcome of negotiations as between the three parties, this would appear to be a most satisfactory outcome to the present dilemma.

While the distance from the centre of Sedbergh town to the presumed disposal point in Killington would be approximately 5 miles as compared with $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles at present, this disadvantage could be largely overcome by the aquisition of a larger vehicle.

With this end in view, and as, in any event, the question of a replacement vehicle is in the offing, I have obtained a number of prices and specifications of 10 and 12 cu. yd. vehicles which might fall in with the above scheme.

Ø Drainage, etc:

One scheme involving the laying of a new drainage system and the construction of outfall works (Sedimentation Tank and Filter-Bed) has been completed at Farfield Cottages, Sedbergh.

This has enabled extensive works of improvement (installation of bathrooms, etc.) to be carried out to this property under the Housing Improvement Grants Scheme.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958, as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Acts, 1961 and 1969 (etc.).

(a) Advances for the purpose of acquiring and improving houses:-

3 Loans totalling £5,300

(b) Grants for the conversion of altering, enlarging or improving houses:-

Out of a total of 9 applications (6 Standard and 3 Discretionary) received during the year, 9 were approved as eligible for Grant.

Standard Grant:

Cottage (Cragg), Laning, Dent.
Craggstone, Marthwaite.
Wardses, Cautley.
35 Guldrey Lane.
1, 2, 3 & 4 Farfield Cottages.
Abbott Holme.
Abbott Holme Cottage.
Slack Farm, Garsdale.
5 Highfield Villas.

Discretionary Grant:

Gate Cottage, Dent.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

No extension to the refuse collection area has taken place during 1969.

Operated as formerly by two men with one Karrier Bantam refuse vehicle (7 cu.yd.), this service covers the greater part of the rural area, the percentage of properties served being 89%.

Langstone Quarry remains the central tipping point for the district, with a small emergency tip at Sedbergh sewage works - this to be used only when snow conditions make the central tip inaccessible.

As previously mentioned, difficulty is being experienced in the question of the proposed extension of the existing tip, or the formation of a new tip.

This being an area of considerable scenic beauty, the siting of an alternative tip is fraught with almost insuperable difficulties, while the provision of a refuse disposal plant (prices of which have been obtained) is virtually out of court because of cost.

This brings the question of the possible amalgamation with two neighbouring authorities in the disposal/treatment of refuse very much to the fore, and would appear to be the most practicable

solution to this difficulty.

For reference, and as formerly, the area covered in the collection of refuse includes the greater part of the parishes of Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale, and, at fortnightly intervals, fourteen properties in the Aysgarth Rural District area, which are collected on the Garsdale run:-

Sedbergh:	Weekly collection
Dent:	" "
Lea Gate:	Fortnightly collection
Gawthrop:	" "
Garsdale:	" "
Aysgarth R.D. (part):	" "
Marthwaite:	" "
Cautley:	" "
Dowbiggin:	Monthly collection
Howgill:	" "
Danny Bridge/Back Road (Garsdale):	" "

Individual properties continue to be added to this service which is based on the refuse bin and paper sack system, and which includes the collection of refuse from properties abutting on the line of route to the localities named.

The following is a summary of the service rendered to date:-

Locality:	No. of Domestic Properties Served:	No. of Bins Emptied:	No. of Non- Domestic Premises Served:	No. of Bins Emptied:
Dent Town:	97	99	6	9
Dentdale (remainder):	98	104	1	3
Garsdale:	80	91	1	-
Moorcock (Aysgarth R.D.C.):	14	14	1	2
Sedbergh Town:	668	745	45	81
Sedbergh Parish:	166	187	4	4
	1,123	1,240	58	99

Total number of bins collected: 1,339

Refuse Removal (Analysis):

Volume:	@ 16 loads per week @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per load = 1,250 tons per year.
Mileage:	160 miles per week, average haul - 5 miles.
Cost:	56s. Od. per ton. £2,993 per 1,000 premises. £935 per 1,000 population.
Properties Served:	1,123 Domestic - 58 Trade.
No. of Bins:	1,240 + 99 = 1,339

HOUSING:Council House Building:

No building by the local authority has taken place during the past year.

The desirability of the further provision of accommodation for the aged has been raised, but no firm decision has so far been made on this point.

Private Enterprise Building:

Provided by the Council with the intention of attracting prospective developers, two sites have been sold and developed by the erection of prefabricated bungalows, and two further sites have been sold, but not so far developed.

This makes a total of six sites disposed of and in process of development, with one site acquired for amenity purposes, out of a total of twenty-two sites.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS:

Except in the case of one unauthorised site catering in the main for employees of a contractor engaged on the adjacent M.6 Motorway, and which is to be the subject of an Appeal against the decision of the Area Planning Office that the use of the site be discontinued as a caravan site, no serious difficulties have been encountered during the past year.

The sites at Pinfold, Ingmire and Cross Hall remain the three sites for which group licenses are in operation.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

One small works which includes the extension of an existing sewer and the installation of a small outfall works has been installed at Farfield.

This has enabled the owner of certain property adjacent to proceed with the modernisation of the property through the advantages offered by Improvement Grant Schemes.

One short section of sewer has also been renewed at New Street, Sedbergh.

The Street, Garsdale:

The question of water supply to the above nine properties comprising The Street being so far unresolved, no action has been taken on the question of the provision of a sewer with outfall works to serve this group of properties - the estimated cost of which was some £4,200.

It may be that, following upon the satisfactory completion of negotiations as between British Railways and the Lakes and Lune Water Board in connection with the taking over by the latter of the water supply serving twenty-two properties at Garsdale Head, the Board might also be interested in this supply.

Sewage Works, Sedbergh:

No report has as yet been received from the Council's Consulting Engineer on the Sedbergh Sewage Works which were largely remodelled some eight years ago at a cost of approximately £20,000.

The Engineer insists that for the purpose of more accurately estimating the flow at the works the installation of a Flow Recorder is necessary.

This suggestion has met with resistance on the part of the Council, and until this is resolved the submission of the above Report is likely to be deferred.

Dent Sewerage - Proposed Outfall Works:

This question which formed the subject of an Inquiry in 1951, when the estimated cost was some £6,000, has been referred to the Council's Consulting Engineer for a revised estimate.

While this is presumably in course of preparation, the report is not yet to hand.

RODENT CONTROL:

As formerly routine poisoning at monthly intervals of the Council's Central Refuse Tip at Langstone Quarry, and at the sewage works at Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale continues to be carried out.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The three public supplies to Sedbergh, Dent and Lea Gate now administered by the Lakes and Lune Water Board as from April, 1962, when the Council ceased to exercise responsibility for these supplies, have continued to be satisfactory from the point of quantity and quality throughout the year. 6 samples only falling below the maximum required purity standard throughout the year.

The question of the ultimate ownership of the water supply to Garsdale Station and 22 properties owned by British Railways remains unresolved.

While it is anticipated that negotiations as between British Railways and the Lakes and Lune Water Board will result finally in this supply being taken over and administered by the latter, these protracted negotiations are depriving some 10 additional properties of the benefit of an adequate water supply and are preventing the carrying out of works of improvement contemplated by certain of the respective owners, i.e. the installation of bathrooms etc.

FACTORIES (INCLUDING OUTWORKERS PREMISES):

Out of a total of 22 premises coming within the scope of the Act, 6 inspections have been made.

No statutory action has been called for. No development in this field has taken place during the past year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

Out of a total of 39 premises registered, 34 inspections have been made during the year.

Resulting from these, three additional toilet facilities have been provided.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:

There are 18 milk retailers in this District. These, together with the supplies to the schools at Sedbergh and Dent, are sampled frequently by the County Health Department.

The following is a summary of the samples submitted for test:-

Pasteurised:		Untreated:		Meth. Blue:		Phosphatase:		Ring Test:		
		Pass:		Fail:				Neg:	Pos:	T.B:
6	71	62	3	27	58	9	6 (Neg.)			

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

One private slaughterhouse only is in operation in this District.

The remaining three butchers obtain their supplies from the Central Slaughterhouse at Kendal.

The following is a summary of the animals slaughtered:-

	Cattle		Sheep		Pigs:	Horses:
	Excl. Cows:	Cows:	Calves:	Lambs:		
No. killed & Inspected:	140	-	677	418	165	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses Condemned:	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:	41	-	6	10	12	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci:	29	-	1	2	7	-
Number of inspections (Slaughterhouses)	-- 167					
Total weight condemned	-- 846 lbs.					

WATER ANALYSIS:

A summary of samples taken for bacteriological analysis is given on the following page.

WATER ANALYSIS

The following is a Summary of Samples taken for Bacteriological Analysis during 1969. It will be appreciated that the three public supplies at Sedbergh, Dent and Lea Gate are now administered by the Lakes and Lune Water Board.

Sampling Date:		Lea Gate:		Dent:		Sedbergh:		Private:		Probable No. of Coli. Bac. per 100 ml:		Sampling Authority:		Locality:	
1.	2.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
6. 1.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	25	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.	"	Low Haycote, Cautley.	"
6. 1.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	"	"	New Spring, Cautley.	"
14. 1.69	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board.	"	Sedbergh.	"
4. 3.69	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	"	"	"	"
18. 3.69	1	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	"	"	Lea Gate, Dent.	"
29. 4.69	1	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	"	"	"	"
28. 5.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.	"	Railway Supply, Garsdale.	"
28. 5.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	50	-	-	"	"	Whernside Manor.	"
28. 5.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	180+	-	-	"	"	Pinfold, Garsdale.	"
11. 6.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	90	-	-	"	"	Whernside Manor.	"
11. 6.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	180+	-	-	"	"	"	"
17. 6.69	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board.	"	Sedbergh.	"
11. 7.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.	"	Kining Hill.	"
11. 7.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	"	"	Backstone Gill.	"
22. 7.69	1	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	1	-	-	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board.	"	Lea Gate, Dent.	"
11. 8.69	1	1	1	1	-	Nil	Nil	2	-	-	-	"	"	"	"
9. 9.69	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	"	"	Sedbergh Supply.	"
22. 9.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	180+	-	-	Sedbergh R.D.C.	"	Smorthwaite Hill.	"
22. 9.69	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	160+	-	-	"	"	The Firs, Garsdale.	"
7.10.69	1	1	1	-	-	Nil	5	-	-	-	-	Lakes & Lune Water Board.	"	Lea Gate, Dent.	"
18.11.69	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	"	"	Sedbergh.	"
21.11.69	1	1	1	1	-	Nil	180+	17	-	-	-	"	"	Lea Gate, Dent & Sedbergh.	"
9.12.69	1	1	1	1	-	35	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	"	"	"	"

7	7	11	11	7	7	11	11
Summary:-							
25	samples taken by Lakes & Lune Water Board	---	18	Satisfactory	7	Unsatisfactory	
11	samples taken by Sedbergh Rural District Council	5	Satisfactory	6	Unsatisfactory		
36			23				

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICTSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORTINSPECTIONS:

The following table gives the number of inspections etc., made under the various main headings:-

Housing	193
Movable Dwellings	16
Food Premises	395
Refuse Collection and Disposal	323
Water Supplies and Sampling	142
Drainage	13
Milk Supplies and Sampling	42
Factories	25
Nuisance	73
Rodent Destruction	86
Petroleum Storage	20
Infectious Diseases	7
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	30

HOUSING:

Extracts from a statistical form prepared for the County Council along with other figures of interest relative to housing are shown below:-

a) No. of dwelling houses in district	5047
b) No. of houses included in representations for:-	
i) Clearance Areas	-
ii) Individual unfit houses	1
c) No. included in confirmed Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders:-	
i) Orders Confirmed	-
ii) No. of houses	-
d) Houses Demolished:-	
i) In Clearance Areas	-
ii) Not in Clearance Areas	-
iii) Persons displaced from houses to be demolished	6
e) Closing Orders/Demolition Orders:-	
i) Made	1
ii) Houses closed	4
iii) Persons displaced during the year	6
f) Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	86
g) Families rehoused during the year in Council Houses:-	
i) From 'condemned' properties	2
ii) From overcrowded houses	3
h) New dwellings completed:-	
i) By Council	9
ii) By Private Enterprise	65

It will be seen that there was only a small amount of statutory action during the year, in that only one representation for an individual house was made.

It is regrettable that there is still delay in clearing small areas of vacant property which are to form part of areas to be developed and/or improved and it is felt that if development is not to be done at an early date the sites should at least be cleared and put into a tidy state.

The following notes show the position at various small Clearance Areas within the district:-

Duke Street, Bentham:

There was still no change at this site and the property has not been demolished, as the scheme for redevelopment is not yet complete.

Cleveland Square, Bentham:

Very little progress seems to have been made with the scheme for improving the back area of the Main Street, of which Cleveland Square is expected to form a part and the cottages have not yet been demolished. In the previous year the Council purchased the property along with an adjoining house and I expressed the hope that "something would be done" in the near future, but this has not materialised.

Cherry Cottages, Malham:

No further action was taken during the year in connection with this small block of property.

Castlebergh Lane, Settle:

Two out of the three houses forming this area were vacated previously but, unfortunately the remaining tenant refused alternative accommodation and the house was still occupied.

Main Street, Austwick:

At the year end three of the properties were still occupied and it is hoped that action will be taken to rehouse these tenants in the new year.

Twistletons Yard, Settle:

Two of these four properties were vacated and the owners were asked to submit a comprehensive plan of a suggested improvement scheme.

Church Street, Giggleswick:

Only one of these houses remained occupied following the making of closing orders in a previous year.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

In the eighteen years since the first improvement grant scheme in the district was completed, 687 houses have been improved with the aid of grants, and as there are 5,047 houses in the district, this gives a proportion of about 1 in 7.

Increased 'standard' grants have been made in three cases, two for the construction of septic tanks and one for an extension to the structure of the dwelling.

As stated last year work in connection with grants is rewarding and varied, as in a rural district like this it is not often that two schemes are alike, owing to the varying designs of the houses. The Committee dealing with the applications have been most painstaking in implementing the provisions of the various acts over the years and I think that they can feel satisfied with the improved conditions the scheme has brought about.

The new Housing Act became operative in August and towards the year end there were indications of an increasing number of applications for "barn conversions". These projected schemes have provoked much preliminary discussion by the appropriate Committee.

The following table shows the work done in the year under review from which it will be seen that there were more applications than for the previous year, the figures for which are shown in brackets. The higher proportion of applications in respect of tenanted houses shown in the previous year was not maintained.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

1. STANDARD:

	<u>Owner/Occupier:</u> <u>Tenanted:</u>	
1. No. of applications received:	28 (17)	10 (14)
2. No. of applications approved:	24 (19)	8 (12)
3. No. of applications refused:	1 (1)	- (-)
4. No. of dwellings improved:	21 (27)	10 (8)
5. Amount paid in grants:	£3,725	(£4,234)
6. Average grant per house:	£120	(£120)
7. No. of amenities provided:-		
a) Fixed bath:		26
b) Shower:		-
c) Wash hand basin:		26
d) Hot water supply (to any fittings:)		26
e) Water closet:-		
i) within dwelling:		31
ii) accessible from dwelling:		-
f) Food store:		16

2. DISCRETIONARY:

	<u>Owner/Occupier:</u> <u>Tenanted:</u>	
1. No. of applications received:	19 (6)	5 (15)
2. No. of applications approved:	14 (4)	6 (10)
3. No. of applications refused:	- (-)	- (-)
4. No. of dwellings improved:	8 (9)	5 (10)
5. Amount paid in grants:	£4,425	(£5,988)
6. Average grant per house:	£340	(£315)

RENT ACT:

One application was received for the cancellation of a long standing certificate of disrepair, but this was refused. A further application was submitted and a decision was awaited at the year end.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960:

<u>Privately Owned Sites:</u>		
<u>Residential: Holiday:</u>		
1. No. of site licences operating as at 31.12.69:	8	19
a) Individual:	6	5
b) Multiple (more than 3):	2	14
2. Total number of caravans for which licensed:	23	725

One additional site was licensed for 60 caravans on the riverside at Bentham but it was not developed at the year end. Routine inspections were made and generally the licensed sites were reasonably well kept but the problem of pitching on unlicensed land at peak periods still remains.

Ingleton, Stainforth and Malhamdale continued to be popular 'tenting areas' but these were generally used by holiday makers staying only for a short while - there are no sites licensed under the Public Health Act, 1936 for movable dwellings of this type.

WATER SUPPLIES:

No changes took place in the water supply to the area, the Craven Water Board continuing to be the main supplier.

The following table shows the dwellings supplied by the owners of different supplies:-

<u>Water Undertaker:</u>	<u>Nature/Origin of Supply:</u>	<u>Approx. No. of dwellings supplied:</u>
Craven Water Board:	Upland Springs:	4,052
Armcliffe Water Co:	" "	28
Ingleborough Estate:	Moorland stream and lake:	89
Long Preston Water Trustees:	Upland Springs:	240
Halton West Estate:	" "	27
Rathmell Estate:	" "	36
		<hr/> 4,472

The privately owned Clapham supply was again considered from time to time and following joint meetings with the owner and the Board there was agreement that the latter would take over the supply

within three years time as part of their overall scheme for the northern part of the district.

The Water Board organised a more intensive sampling programme and results were as mentioned last year, some of the smaller supplies showing inconsistent reports. It is understood however, that under the distribution scheme envisaged, some of the smaller supplies will be abandoned.

The following table shows the results of the reports upon the samples taken throughout the year:-

	<u>Chemical:</u>		<u>Bacteriological:</u>	
	<u>Satis:</u>	<u>Unsatis:</u>	<u>Satis:</u>	<u>Unsatis:</u>
Public Supplies:	-	-	90	59
Individual Private Supplies:	-	-	34	39
	-	-	124	98

No special samples were taken for natural fluoride content, but those taken previously indicated that of the major supplies, Hellifield showed a content of .1 part per million.

The following table shows further information regarding the supply of water to the various townships within the district:-

<u>Township:</u>	<u>No. of Houses:</u>			<u>Estimated Pop:</u>		
	<u>In</u> <u>Town</u> <u>ship:</u>	<u>Supplied</u> <u>by piped</u> <u>village</u> <u>supply:</u>	<u>Supplied</u> <u>by stand</u> <u>pipe:</u>	<u>In</u> <u>Town</u> <u>ship:</u>	<u>Supplied</u> <u>by piped</u> <u>village</u> <u>supply:</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Totals:</u>
Settle	899	881	1	2,219	2,180	98
Airton	54	54	-	165	165	100
Arncliffe	32	28	-	78	66	85
Austwick	175	159	-	449	396	88
Bentham	956	943	-	2,518	2,420	96
Burton-in-L'dale	183	172	-	426	402	94
Clapham	192	178	-	588	534	91
Giggleswick	304	276	-	838	770	92
Halton Gill	16	-	-	73	-	-
Halton West	27	27	-	109	109	100
Hanlith	7	-	-	33	-	-
Hawkswick	22	19	-	48	37	77
Hellifield	385	369	-	1,015	954	94
Horton-in-R'dale	215	120	-	701	370	53
Ingleton	664	597	-	1,834	1,623	88
Kirkby Malham	25	19	-	53	37	70
Langcliffe	165	151	-	486	441	91
Lawkland	56	9	-	227	35	14
Litton	17	-	-	57	-	-
Long Preston	262	240	-	592	554	94
Malham	43	42	-	165	161	98
Malham Moor	16	-	-	116	-	-
Nappa	4	-	-	20	-	-
Otterburn	13	10	-	50	37	76
Rathmell	74	36	-	212	119	56
Scosthrop	16	13	-	54	43	79
Stainforth	69	54	-	231	175	76

Township:	No. of Houses:			Estimated Pop:		
	In Town ship:	Supplied by piped village supply:	Supplied by stand pipe:	In Town ship:	Supplied by piped village supply:	% of Totals:
Swinden	8	-	-	25	-	-
Thornton-in-L'dale	94	74	-	252	185	73
Wigglesworth	54	-	-	196	-	-
	5,047	4,471	1	13,830	11,813	85

SWIMMING BATHS:

In the district there are now three swimming baths all privately owned viz:-

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL:

An indoor pool supplied from the School's private treated water supply. There is also a separate treatment plant for the bath water.

BENTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

An open air pool was recently constructed at this school, the water supply which is treated before use being obtained from the public mains of the Craven Water Board.

INGLETON:

Many years ago a pool was constructed by local effort and is under the control of the Parish Council and it is situated at the riverside. When in use there is a continuous flow of water from the adjoining river, the water being untreated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Generally all the populated areas of the District are fairly well sewered and I can only repeat the notes in previous reports viz: the desirability of systems being provided particularly for the villages of Kirkby Malham, Rathmell and Arncliffe.

Of the 5,047 houses in the district approximately 86% are connected to the public sewerage systems controlled by the Council, 16 out of 30 townships being provided for.

The sewerage and sewage disposal works in the district are under the control of Mr. F.G. Wood, the Council's Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for the following information which gives particulars as to the work in hand during the year:-

SEWAGE:

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes:-

- i) Completed during the year: Improvement of Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe works and sewers.
- ii) Under construction at year-end: Improvement of Ingleton works.
- iii) Awaiting approval at year-end: High Bentham and Rathmell.
- iv) In preparation at year-end: Hellifield works.

Details of any part of the district requiring:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| i) Sewers: | Kirkby Malham, Rathmell, Arncliffe, Westhouse. |
| ii) Improvement to defective sewers: | Bentham, Malham, Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe. |
| iii) Sewage Disposal Works: | Kirkby Malham, Arncliffe, Westhouse. |
| iv) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works: | Malham, High Bentham, Long Preston, Hellifield and Ingleton. |

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES:

As last year there was very little change in the industry of the district, and the list of outworkers showed that there was one knitter employed at home. No contraventions were referred by the Factory Inspector.

The number of factories in the district was 124.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

Work continued very much as in previous years, in that refuse is collected from all the centres of population and disposed of at a central tip at Langcliffe where 'controlled' tipping is fully carried out. We are fortunate in having a large quantity of quarry waste for use as covering material and this coupled with the use of a crawler tractor enables the disposal to be carried out in a satisfactory way.

Fourteen men and four vehicles are fully employed on collection and disposal and during the year one vehicle was replaced by one of a similar type but with a compression plate. Levelling of the Bentham tip site was carried out with a view to seeding down before termination of the tenancy in the spring of 1970.

There has not been any extension of the service during the year apart from the inclusion of new properties and the odd outlying property where collections could be made without jeopardising the existing arrangements.

No progress was made regarding bonus payments referred to in the last report.

The following table shows the work done during the year when approx. 4,500 tons of refuse were collected and disposed of. The figures in brackets are for the previous year:-

Vehicle:	No. of Loads Tipped: Miles		
	Bentham:	Langcliffe:	Travelled:
Dual Tip (1) 785 WU (part year):	-	296	2,607
Dual Tip (2) GYG 772 C	-	490	8,241
Dual Tip (3) PWX 933 E	-	451	12,646
Dual Tip (4) VWV 288 F	-	356	13,803
Dual Tip (5) AWW 980 G (part year)	-	243	2,294
	-	1,836	39,591
	(441)	(1,580)	(33,006)

RODENT CONTROL:

This service was continued as over the last few years in that the Council employed a firm of contractors for the control of rats, mice, common cockroaches, steam flies and silver fish in all Council properties, private houses and grounds on request, sewage disposal works, tips, sewers etc., and this scheme was continued throughout the year.

The scheme at a cost of £502 for the year, appears to have worked very satisfactorily and the following table shows the work done:-

Properties other than sewers:-

i)	No. of properties in district:	6,164
ii)	a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification:	63
	b) Number infested by: i) rats:	56
	ii) mice:	7
iii)	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification:	571

In addition to the properties shown above, sewage works, sewerage systems and tips received routine treatments.

MILK SUPPLY:

There were 48 milk retailers in the district, and sampling was carried out both by officers of the County Council and your own staff in an endeavour to make sampling as thorough as possible, copies of all reports being received.

A summary of the results of all samples taken shows that for the Methylene Blue Test (cleanliness), approximately 90% were satisfactory. All samples were examined for Brucella, 14% showing positive ring tests but of these only one sample gave a positive culture. The appropriate action was taken to prohibit the sale of untreated milk from this farm.

As mentioned last year an interesting point which can arise in a very small village where there is only one producer/retailer is where, because of brucella, the particular milk may not be sold in its raw state. Other producers may be unwilling to retail because of the small quantities involved and the villagers are too isolated to obtain milk from elsewhere.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the district, one of them being used only seasonally for the slaughter of lambs and although this latter licence has been renewed annually one sometimes wonders whether it is essential for it to be continued when considering the time and distance involved in making visits.

Slaughtering is restricted mainly to five days per week but at one of the slaughterhouses, slaughtering is permitted on Saturday mornings during the summer months to cater for the wholesale trade carried on there.

Generally the premises have been fairly well kept and all animals slaughtered were examined, the following table showing the work done:-

Carcases Inspected and Condemned:	Cattle Excluding Cows:	Cows:	Calves:	Sheep & Lambs:	Pigs:
Number killed:	647	112	11	2,498	275
Number not inspected:	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All Diseases except - Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned:	-	-	3	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:	261	83	-	337	8
<u>Tuberculosis only -</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned:	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticerci -</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to refrigeration:	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned:	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOOD PREMISES:

There are no large poultry dressing establishments within the area but at Bentham there is an expanding business where rabbits are collected from a wide area and dressed, frozen and prepared for distribution. On odd occasions there has been difficulty caused mainly by the storage (before disposal) of waste arising from the slaughter of the animals and dressing.

The following table shows the number of food premises in the area and routine inspections were carried out throughout the year:-

i) No. of food premises in the area:-	
a) Catering establishments:	81
b) Bakehouses:	10
c) Other food shops:	131
ii) No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-	
a) Ice-cream:	
i) Manufacturers:	1
ii) Retailers:	89
b) Sausages, Potted or Preserved Foods:	16

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:

During the year there were three further registrations under this Act, and the premises now registered are as follows:-

Offices:	42
Retail Shops:	51
Wholesale shops and warehouses:	7
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens:	18
Fuel Storage Depots:	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

As in previous years I am again asked to comment on common lodging houses, and from my earlier reports it will be seen that the last two in the district were in Settle, being closed in 1925 and 1929.

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAPUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

No change in the staffing of the Health Department took place during the year and all officers worked together as a competent and I believe happy team, without the disruption caused by staff changes which has occurred in the past. In common with other departments, the increase in paper work in particular, continued. In addition to the overtime necessitated by the weekend slaughter of pigs, some evening work had to be done on smoke control investigations.

HOUSING

During the year the long awaited amendments to housing law became operative by the passing of the Housing Act, 1969. Included in the modifications were an increase in compensation for owner occupiers of unfit houses demolished, increased amount of grant for the reconditioning of properties and by no means least in importance a simplified scheme for the improvement of properties in groups and their environment, by the designation of the houses in areas.

Three representations under part III of the Housing Act, 1957, were made and accepted for declaration of Clearance Areas; the areas were small and included 12 houses in all. Reports were made to Committee on 4 houses and action under Section 16 of the Act was instituted. Undertakings were accepted for the reconditioning of 6 other houses against which action under Section 16 of the Act had previously been taken.

Three compulsory purchase orders and one clearance order were made, involving 20 houses and 6 Orders were confirmed by the Ministry.

Three houses contained in clearance areas were demolished and a further eleven as a result of informal action by the Council's officers. Eight unfit houses were closed as a result of action under Section 16 of the Act. Twenty-two families were re-housed, mainly by the Council; these houses had in all 42 occupants.

Forty-three unfit houses were made fit for habitation as a result of formal or informal action by the Council. A further five houses had defects remedied after informal action.

One case of overcrowding was found during the year and was still outstanding at the year end.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There have been no common lodging houses within the District for upwards of twenty years.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications for grant under the improvement grant and standard grant schemes were on a similar overall pattern to the last few years. Whilst less were received early in the year there was some increase after the 1969 Act became operative; all outstanding applications under the old legislation were withdrawn and new applications made.

I am pleased to record that the Council decided to implement the 1969 Act grant schemes, by the payment of improvement grants to the maximum permitted by the Act. Whilst no improvement areas were designated, consideration was given to that part of the Act and it is hoped that some action will be possible in the near future.

Details of grant applications are set out in Tables 1 and 2 as follows:

Standard GrantsTable No. 1

Total number of applications received: 115

<u>No. of applications Approved During Year.</u>	<u>Amenities to be Provided</u>	<u>Maximum Grant in each Case.</u>
12	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points), w.c. and food store.	£155
25	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin), w.c. and food store	£130
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin), and w.c.	£120
6	Bath, hot water supply (to bath), w.c. and food store.	£110
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to wash hand basin), w.c. and food store.	£95
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin) and food store.	£90
4	Wash hand basin, hot water supply (to wash hand basin), w.c. and food store.	£70
2	W.C. and food store.	£50
2	W.C.	£40
1	Bath (extension), hot water supply (to bath) w.c. and food store.	£221
2	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points), w.c. (to septic tank) and food store.	£350 £283
1	W.C. (to septic tank)	£153
1	Refused	
1	Withdrawn	

<u>No. of applications Approved During Year.</u>	<u>Amenities to be Provided</u>	<u>Maximum Grant in each Case.</u>
------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------------

Approved under Housing Act, 1969.

1	Bath, wash hand basin, sink, hot water supply (to all points) and w.c.	£200.
10	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points) and w.c.	£185.
17	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin) and w.c.	£155.
1	Wash hand basin, sink, hot water supply (to wash hand basin and sink) and w.c.	£125.
7	Wash hand basin, hot water supply (to wash hand basin) and w.c.	£80.
5	W.C.	£50.
4	W.C. (to septic tank).	£55. £133. £154. £241.
6	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to bath and wash hand basin) and w.c. (to septic tank).	£161 (2) £340. £280. £207. £254.
1	Bath, wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points) and w.c. (to septic tank).	£191.
1	Bath (extension), wash hand basin, hot water supply (to all points) and w.c. (to septic tank).	£283.
2	Refused.	

Total number of grants paid after completion of work: 80.

Total Amount of Grants.	Fixed Bath or Shower.	Wash Basins	Hot Water Supply 3 points	Hot Water Supply 1 or 2 points.	W.C.	Food Storage Facilities.
£10,062	52	55	20	36	77	71

Discretionary Grants

Table No. 2.

No. of applications Received	41
No. of Applications Approved	34
Approved Expenses	£61,313. 16. 7.

Table No. 2 continued.

Amount of Grant Approved	£21,985. 13. 4.
No. of Schemes Completed	20
No. of Grants Paid	18
Amount Paid	£6,446. 13. 1.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

After the publication of draft recommendations of the County Planning Officer on the control in the future of the establishment of recreational caravan sites, a special meeting of the Planning Committee at which neighbouring authorities were represented was held. The Officer gave a talk amplifying the views expressed in the report. It was decided to inform the County Council that "the Council appreciate the need to attempt a classification of localities by reference to their suitability to be used for siting recreational caravans, it is considered that it will still be necessary to consider each proposal on its merits and, further, that the Council support the suggestion made to them by the County Planning Officer that to allow the stationing of a few caravans within the groupings of farm buildings, in suitable cases, ought to be part of the policy for recreational caravans".

No new multiple caravan sites were actually established, although a small site for 10 caravans was licensed; only two new sites for single caravans were authorised. Inspections of existing sites were made from time to time, some contraventions of conditions were found and reported to Committee. None was considered to be serious enough to warrant court enforcement action and the operators concerned were given details and required to implement the conditions properly.

At the end of December there were 10 sites licensed mainly for recreational use with capacities ranging from 10 to 320 caravans. The total number of caravans authorised to be kept on these sites was 560. In addition to the above 16 site licences were operative authorising the use of land for not more than three caravans in each case.

During the Summer months there was as usual a considerable amount of camping in tents in Upper Wharfedale. It was suspected that in certain instances land was used for periods in excess of that permitted under the Planning Acts and possibly for longer than the permitted periods set out in Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936; although some parts of the District were kept under observation for some time, it was not found possible to prove any contraventions. The byelaws governing itinerant camping were operative and no contravention was noted.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to the water engineers of the Craven Water Board and the Bradford Corporation, which are the statutory authorities supplying water to the major parts of the District, for the reports on public supplies given in Table No. 3, Pages 107 and 109.

Table No. 3

1 and 7 Number of Dwelling Houses supplied and Estimated Populations.

	Number of Premises Supplied			Estimated Population Supplied
	1968	Additions in 1969	Total 1969	
Appletreewick	30	1	31	76
Beamsley	7	-	7	15
Bradley	268	23	291	746
Buckden incl. Oughtershaw	38	1	39	78
Calton	13	-	13	28
Carleton	322	9	331	889
Conistone with Kilnsey	18	-	18	41
Cononley	289	36	325	886
Cowling	566	3	569	1,556
Draughton	51	1	52	136
Eastby and Embsay	527	9	536	1,482
Farnhill and Kildwick	209	4	213	586
Gargrave and Coniston Cold	592	3	595	1,623
Grassington and Threshfield	445	10	455	1,102
Glusburn	1,232	2	1,234	3,408
Halton East	13	9	22	52
Hartlington	17	-	17	39
Hebden	80	1	81	209
Hetton with Rylstone	48	-	48	114
Kettlewell	80	4	84	204
Linton	45	4	49	192
Martons Both	79	-	79	240
Salterforth	158	6	164	443
Starbotten	33	1	34	72
Steeton with Eastburn	973	75	1,048	2,985
Sutton	1,058	1	1,059	3,004
Thornton in Craven	108	2	110	278
Total:	7,299	205	7,504	20,484

There are no houses in the area which receive a supply of water from the Board by means of standpipes.

Table 3 (continued):

Bacteriological Examinations:

Parish	No. of Raw Water Samples:	No. of Treated Water Samples:	Remarks:
Appletreewick	10	No Treatment	Bulk supply from Chatsworth Estate
Beamsley	16	No Treatment	
Bradley	22	No Treatment	
Buckden	5	10	Supplied from Settle R.D. - Airton Supply
Calton	-	-	
Carleton	-	-	
Cononley	19	No Treatment	Supplied from Skipton U.D. - Embsay Reservoir
Coniston Cold	-	3	
Conistone with Kilnsey	10	No Treatment	Supplied from Gargrave
Cowling	8	38	
Draughton	-	-	Supplied from Skipton U.D. - Embsay Reservoir
Eastby	12	No Treatment	
Embsay	53	102	Supplied from Skipton U.D. - Embsay Reservoir
Farnhill and Kildwick	20	No Treatment	
Gargrave	3	13	Supply supplemented from Bradley Borehole
Grassington & Threshfield	5	12	
Glusburn	2	45	Supply supplemented from Hebden Ghyll
Hartlington	10	No Treatment	
Hebden - Lanshaw	6	11	Supply supplemented from Cawling Borehole
Hebden - Edgc Spring	4	No Treatment	
Hawskwick	8	No Treatment	Supply supplemented from Hebden Ghyll
Hetton and Rylstone	4	No Treatment	
Kettlewell	10	No Treatment	Supply supplemented from Cawling Borehole
Linton	10	No Treatment	
Martons (Both) with Forton	-	25	Supplied from Keldwell
Salterforth	-	-	
Steeeton-with-Eastburn	2	44	Supplied from Barnoldswick U.D. - Elslack Reservoir
Starbottan	10	No Treatment	
Sutton	1	42	Supply supplemented from Keighley and Cowling
Oughtershaw	12	No Treatment	
Thornston	-	-	Supplied from Barnoldswick - Elslack Reservoir
Total.	262	245	

Table 3 continued

- 2 (a) Supplies of water are sufficient.
- (b) Lack of storage at Hetton and Rylstone, but supplies are sufficient.
- (c) (i) Consideration being given to the development of new and existing sources.
(ii) Complaints dealt with as they arise.
- (d) Extensions made as required by building development.
- 3 See separate list.
- 4 Plumbo Solvency:-
Thornton With the exception of three properties, the whole of Thornton is now supplied from Elslack Reservoir.
- 5 All supplies are as previously reported.
- 6 The natural fluoride content of the water is .1 to .2 parts per million generally, but varies according to different areas.
- 7 Included in with item 1.

Chemical Analyses

During the year, 65 chemical analyses were taken; 23 being specific chemical, 18 being short chemical and 24 being full chemical.

All of these were satisfactory results, no action being necessary.

Bacteriological Examinations Table 3, Page 108.PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

There remained at the end of December, twelve Parishes or parts of Parishes, which were supplied with water from non-statutory undertakings, in addition to some hundreds of separate supplies to farmhouses and isolated cottages. No houses were found to be without a piped supply of water from some source and although improvements were effected in the supply to several isolated properties by improvements to existing supplies and substitution by boreholes, much still remained to be accomplished.

During late Summer and Autumn, the small supply serving properties and a caravan site in the Bog Lane area of the Parish of Stirton with Thorlby, failed almost completely and houses were without water for considerable periods. Measurement of the spring feeding the system showed that the yield had fallen to an unprecedented degree and was inadequate to serve all the properties. It was necessary to lay on a tanker supply for a short period.

The main extension to serve Halton East village was completed and many of the properties were connected to the new supply, some properties were still served by the old unsatisfactory supply and pressure on the owners

concerned is likely to be applied in the near future.

The private supply to Martons both was acquired by the Craven Water Board; rather ironically there was immediately a crop of complaints of the inadequacy of the supply although none had been received previously; it appears that much of the system is worn out. I am convinced that the Board did everything possible to maintain a supply of water to the complainants and I have no doubt that their efforts will be maintained and intensified in the future.

Cononley village is now supplied, with the exception of one house, wholly from the public mains after the application of pressure on the owners of several houses in the village to connect to the Water Board supply.

Discussions took place on the question of an improved water supply to Eshton hamlet and more particularly to a nursing home which was established a few years ago at Eshton Hall. The supply to this part of the District is from the British Waterways main from Winterburn reservoir to the canal east of Barnoldswick. The water is completely untreated upland surface water and is from time to time heavily polluted. The supply to the nursing home and several properties in the vicinity is sterilised by candle type filters, the smaller types of which have given consistently good results. It was nevertheless obvious that an alternative to the Winterburn supply should be found as soon as possible.

Details of the water samples taken are set out in table No. 4, Page 112.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The details under this heading have been supplied by the Council's Engineer & Surveyor.

1. No schemes completed during the year.
2. No schemes under construction at the year end.
3. The scheme for Martons Both is still awaiting Ministry approval at the year end.
4. The scheme for Conistone with Kilnsey is in the course of preparation at the year end.

DRAINAGE WORK AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The co-operation of contractors in giving notices of drainage for inspection was continued throughout the year. No case was found of drainage having been back filled without inspection. In several instances drains were re-tested after back filling to detect possible damage to drains by replacing the earth over them.

3,406 yards of 4" salt glazed earthenware drain and 45 yards of salt glazed earthenware 6" drain were tested. 1,420 yards of 4" salt glazed earthenware drain and 221 yards of 6" salt glazed earthenware drain were inspected but could not be tested. 203 yards of 4" pitch fibre piping and 7 yards of 6" pitch fibre piping were tested and 651 yards of 4" pitch fibre piping was inspected but could not be tested. 5 yards of 4" iron piping and 14 yards of 4" plastic piping were tested and 12 yards

of 4" iron piping was inspected but could not be tested.

The grant schemes to help the conversion of pail and waste water closets to fresh water closets was continued without modification. For some years there has been a progressive fall in the numbers of conversions done and it appears that the amount of grant is now far too low to provide any incentive and should be reviewed at an early date. The number converted were 3 pail closets and 11 waste water closets.

BUILDING

In common with most other Districts the amount of house building fell considerably in the private sector as compared with 1968.

In a number of instances, it was considered to be desirable to relax building regulations to allow essential work to be done. The relaxations were mainly concerned with headroom over staircases to allow bathrooms to be made in otherwise wasted space.

Factual details of the development are contained in table No.5 Page 113.

FACTORIES

Inspections of factory premises were continued with particular reference to the adequacy and condition of sanitary conveniences. The overall numbers are similar to previous years although there were some changes in occupation and type of work carried on. 13 informal notices were sent to managements requiring either defects to be made good or thorough cleansing of conveniences. No prosecutions for infringement were necessary.

The homes of outworkers engaged in the finishing of textiles were visited occasionally; no action was found to be necessary.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES

There were 98 premises registered at the end of the year. 7 unregistered premises were found in the course of inspection for other purposes, and these have been included in the total.

In this context as well as others, it is quite obvious that many occupiers of premises do not take the trouble to ascertain their responsibilities under the Act and have to be informed of every requirement. I feel that the various trade organisations could do more in educating their members.

The attention of occupiers of premises was directed 30 contraventions of the Act, 29 contraventions were put right; no prosecutions were undertaken.

SCHOOLS

Schools within the area were visited from time to time with particular reference to toilet facilities and water supply. The toilet facilities at Elslack School were converted from pail closets to water closets in the course of the year.

Table No. 4.

Water Sampling Results for the Year 1969.

Description of Samples:

Bacteriological

Chemical Analysis

1. <u>SWIMMING BATHS</u>		This heading includes the results of the following tests: 1.Plumbo solvency; 2.Lead content; 3.Fluoride content; 4.Copper content	
		No. of samples	Type of result
SATISFACTORY	53		5
UNSATISFACTORY	12	15	3
TOTAL	<u>65</u>		7
2. <u>OTHER SAMPLES</u>			
SATISFACTORY	67	14	1
UNSATISFACTORY	47		7
TOTAL	<u>114</u>		6
		1	1
		5	-
			1
			4

NOTES.

pH 7 - neutral reaction
less than pH 7 - acid reaction
more than pH7 - alkaline reaction

Permissible lead content World Health Organisation European Standard - 0.1mg/1
Permissible lead content World Health Organisation International Standard - 0.05mg/1
Copper not in excess of 1 mg/1 is permissible.

Table No.5. Dwellings Completed During 1969		ADDINGHAM	APPLETREEWICK	BOLTON ABBEY	BRADLEY	BUCKDEN	BURNSALL	CARLETON	CONOMLEY	COWLING	EMBSAY & EASTBY	FLASBY	GARGRAVE	GLUSBURN & CROSSHILLS	GRASSINGTON	KETTLEWELL	LOTHERSDALE	SALTREFFORTH	STEETON WITH EASTBURN	SUTTON	THORNTON	THRESHFELD	TOTALS
+ - Originally 2 x - Originally 8	Dwellings provided by the conversion of buildings	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	9
	Private houses	11	2	1	26	-	-	5	1	2	10	1	-	15	10	-	-	3	59	16	3	2	167
+ x	Dwellings provided by the conversion of houses into two or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
	Dwellings provided by the conversion of two or more houses into one	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
	Number of w.c.'s in the above houses.	12	5	2	26	3	2	7	2	2	11	1	1	15	20	2	1	3	59	17	8	3	202
	Number of baths in the above houses.	11	3	1	26	2	1	6	2	2	11	1	1	15	17	1	1	3	59	17	5	3	188
	Number with C.W.B. supply laid on.	-	2	-	26	2	-	6	2	2	11	-	1	15	17	1	1	3	59	17	5	3	173
	Number with water from private or statutory undertakings	11	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Number connected to sewer	11	2	-	26	2	1	6	2	2	11	-	1	15	17	-	1	3	59	17	3	3	182
	Number connected to septic tanks.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	5

KEEPING OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The arrangement with the County Fire Service for the routine inspections of existing petrol storage installations was continued. The inspection and testing of new tanks and equipment was retained within the Department.

On the invitation of the manufacturers of new coin operated petrol dispensers a visit was paid to an installation in York. It appears that in the absence of an attendant, even with the application of the Home Office code of practice for such appliances, siting somewhat distant from existing properties is of paramount importance. Whilst it was proposed to convert an existing site to currency operation, the project was later abandoned and none of this type was in operation during the year.

There were 87 separate sites licensed authorising the storage of 264,000 gallons of petrol or petroleum mixtures.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS
ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three complaints of the keeping of animals near dwellinghouses were received. Investigation showed that these were unfounded and no action was necessary.

There were no byelaws operative prohibiting the keeping of animals within any prescribed distance from domestic premises and each complaint was dealt with on its merits within the terms of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were two establishments licensed for the boarding of dogs and cats; both were kept to a satisfactory standard and no complaints were received.

PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

The only cinema within the District was re-opened on a part time basis. On other evenings the hall was used for bingo. The sanitary conveniences in this and other places of entertainment, inns and hotels, were found to be satisfactory.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There were two oil fired kilns in operation at Swinden in Upper Wharfedale, one new kiln having been installed some months ago. To a considerable extent, the teething troubles with the kilns had been overcome and it was unusual to find smoke being emitted at any time with density in excess of Ringelmann 2. Close co-operation with the Alkali Works Inspectorate in the operation of existing kilns and in connection with the installation of a proposed third kiln was maintained.

Smoke observations of factory chimneys and visits to boiler plant were made at reasonable intervals, no statutory contraventions were observed, but in one case there was more smoke being emitted than was desirable; some improvement was effected after a factory visit.

New steam raising plant using light oil fuel and new steel chimney were approved for installation at a Cowling factory. This plant replaced an obsolescent Lancashire boiler which had been a little troublesome in

the past. The installation was not complete at the end of the year.

A public inquiry after the receipt of one objection to the Sutton No.1 Smoke Control Order was held. Comment was made verbally by various objectors that any smoke pollution arose from three factory chimneys in the vicinity and not from domestic sources; this allegation was challenged. The Order was later confirmed to become operative on the 1st July, 1970, and inspections of all the houses in the area commenced.

It was hoped to follow on with the second Sutton area to complete the village during the year but because of the alleged or real shortage of solid smokeless fuel, it appeared to be more realistic to await the implementation of the No.1 Order so that the local fuel position could be more correctly assessed.

NOISE NUISANCES

Further investigation of the alleged nuisance from the crushing of limestone rock near Cracoe was made. The conclusion was that whilst the sound could undoubtedly be heard during periods of low background noise, it was insufficient to warrant action under the Noise Abatement Act.

Three complaints of excessive noise were received; two of alleged nuisance from factories near domestic properties and one from the keeping of dogs.

The investigation of the first complaint from the occupant of a house showed that the noise was most obtrusive when ventilation openings including a door opposite the house, were open during warm weather, but otherwise very little noise could be heard within the house, which incidentally was erected and occupied at a much later date than the factory. The manager of the weaving shed was interviewed and the door was thereafter kept closed. If further action is to be instituted in the future, it will involve either complete sound proofing of the whole or part of the shed, which would be entirely impracticable because of ventilation requirements or shutting down the factory.

The second complaint was of disturbance from dogs kept in a small fowl pen adjoining houses. After investigation, the dogs were removed and there has been no recurrence of the complaint.

The third complaint was of noise nuisance from induction fans which had been installed to give more adequate ventilation to a factory processing man made fibres.

This complaint appeared to be completely justified and the management agreed to re-site the openings at points further away from the houses and to give adequate protection to openings in walls opposite the properties to reduce factory noise generally. Much of the work had been completed at the end of the year and the noise greatly reduced in volume.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There were no trades which are scheduled as "offensive" within the District. The knackery and maggot breeding establishment which has been in operation for several years was visited from time to time and no nuisances were noted.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Although sickness absenteeism on the part of the workmen and more in the early part of the year caused great difficulty, the service was maintained as hitherto; 80% of the collection areas were served on a weekly basis and the remainder with minor exceptions on a 14 day cycle. There was some pressure to extend the areas in which refuse is collected weekly and indeed certain hotel proprietors requested that collections should be made twice weekly. Minor extensions of kerbside collections outside the recognised collection areas were made.

During wet weather it was found to be impossible to maintain the regular collection of refuse from Sutton Fields because of the complete absence of an adequate access road.

After the receipt of Circular N.M.190 from the National Joint Council for Local Authority Services (Manual Workers), further consideration was given to the introduction of some incentive towards greater productivity by a bin bonus scheme. The majority of the workmen were in favour of such a scheme in spite of the difficulties created by the large acreage and varied character of the District; a draft was made and discussed with a Union representative and the employers secretary of the joint provincial Council. After minor amendments, the scheme was sent to the Joint Provincial Council for approval.

At the request of householders in the areas supplied with sack holders, the substitution of bins which could be used with plastic liners was approved. The use of bin liners has, unlike sack holders, received widespread approval from the users.

One S. & D. fore and aft tipper was replaced by a Karrier-Eagle compression type vehicle. At the end of the year, the vehicles in service were as set out below.

<u>Make & Type of Vehicle</u>	<u>Year of Manufacture.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper	September, 1962
Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper	November, 1963
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic	July, 1965
Morris J4 Van	June, 1966
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic	October, 1966
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic	March, 1968
Karrier WC4	August, 1968
Chaseside Super Loadmaster 704	March, 1969
Karrier Gamecock WC5 - Hanger Engineering Compressload 3.	December, 1969

The Massey Ferguson shovel which has been used for several years on the refuse tips was replaced by a Chaseside four wheel drive machine.

Control on the main refuse tip was greatly improved by the purchase of quarry waste for intermediate tip covering and fly nuisance which had formerly arisen on this tip was reduced to such an extent as to be controllable by the use of insecticidal sprays. Only during one short period in the Summer were complaints of fly nuisance received.

During the course of the year, further consultation took place between members of the Public Health Committee and members of the Skipton Urban District Council on the subject of the joint disposal of household refuse. It was unfortunately, in my view, decided that the time was inappropriate for the setting up of a statutory joint disposal committee. Agreement was unanimous that the best interests of both Authorities could be served by co-operation.

An appeal by the U.D.C. against a planning refusal for the use of land in the Aire Valley was rejected after inquiry, following which further investigation was made of the possibility of the installation of refuse incineration plant.

Further investigation of the whole project must obviously be made as quickly as possible, in view of the shortage of tipping space in both Districts.

Statistical details of the service are set out in Tables No. 6 and 7 which follow:-

Dustbins Collected etc. 1969

Table No. 6.

Approximate number of bins collected:	448,237		
Approximate number of pails collected:	6,971		
Approximate number of loads collected:	2,320		
Approximate tonnage collected:	8,572		
Approximate cost/ton of collection and disposal	£4.	16.	0.
Approximate cost/1000 head of population of collection and disposal:	£1,697.	2.	0.

Salvage.

Table No. 7

<u>Materials or Service</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Income</u>		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Fibreboard	56	3	0	0	639.	6.	0.
Newspaper	59	14	0	0	645.	8.	0.
Mixed Waste	74	5	0	0	677.	17.	9.
Cast Iron	4	17	3	0	39.	4.	1.
Rags	2	7	2	0	38.	0.	0.
Aluminium		5	0	16	37.	14.	5.
Batteries		1	0	0	1.	8.	0.
Lead				7		6.	3.
Mixed Copper			1	10	7.	5.	10.
Brass			1	1	3.	13.	9.
Collection of Trade Waste					451.	10.	0.
Removal of Accumulations					53.	18.	6.
					2,595.	12.	7.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

An informal arrangement was made with a scrap metal merchant to collect motor vehicles which had been abandoned on ground, verges and other land within the District.

In all 19 motor vehicles or parts were collected and disposed of for scrap under the Council's authority.

RODENT AND OTHER PEST CONTROL

The direct employment of the trained and fully competent operative was continued throughout the year.

It was again necessary to spray the Cononley tip daily during the warmer Summer weather; the spraying in conjunction with better control was far more effective than hitherto.

The routine treatment of sewerage systems and Council owned properties for the control of rodents was carried out and no major infestation was allowed to build up. 168 farm and other contracts were operative and the work was carried out without interruption, except for during short periods of inclement weather.

Warfarin was the poison used on most occasions and no resistant colonies of rats were found. Fluoracetamide was again used only for the control of sewer rats. Either zinc phosphide or alphachlorolose were used for the control of mice. The free treatments extended to private householders was continued.

RAG FLOCK ACT

No bedding or upholstery was manufactured within the District, the only work carried on being the repair and reconditioning of old furniture.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One pet shop was licensed for selling tropical and other fish.

MEAT FOR ANIMAL FEEDING

Meat rejected as unfit for food was sold after being coloured green to registered processing establishments outside the District. Meat from the knackery was sold to a registered establishment or cooked on the premises; none was sold from any retail shop or other establishment.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD(a) Milk

Sampling was continued on the reduced scale established last year after the increase in activity of the County sampling officers. 7 notices under Section 20 of the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, were served on producers who had supplied milk for retail sale containing live brucella organisms. 9 notices were withdrawn after the reactors had been

eliminated from the herds concerned.

Details of sampling are set out on Table No. 8. Page 120.

(b) Ice-Cream.

There were no manufacturers of ice-cream within the District, apart from itinerant van traders who manufactured "soft" ice-cream within the vans.

69 samples were taken, of these 46 were placed in grade 1, 17 in grade 2 and 6 in grade 3.

(c) Other foods and sampling

The necessity for frequent inspections of food premises did not diminish and because of new entrants to the catering trade, the uncaring attitude of many food handlers and the shortage of labour, there is unlikely to be any decrease in the need for vigilance. Inspections were continued at a high level and whilst it was not considered to be necessary to report any trader with a view to enforcement action, several food premises were approaching the "border line". In these particular cases, inspections were very frequent and considerable improvements were effected.

One 11 lbs 6 ozs "blown" can of ham was surrendered by a trader and destroyed.

The details supplied below have been forwarded by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures of the West Riding County Council.

Rural District	M I L K		D R U G S		O T H E R F O O D S		Proceedings	Cautions
	Genuine	Adulterated	Gen.	Adult.	Gen.	Adult.		
Skipton	38	2	3	0	17	0	-	2

Brief Particulars of Cautions.

Two samples of milk 6.6% and 9.3% deficient in fat respectively - caution issued by the Clerk of the County Council.

Table No.9.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. 1960

Food Premises

Type of Premises.	Number of Premises.	Number Complying With Reg 16.	Number to Which Reg. 19 Applies.	Number Complying With Reg. 19.
Grocers	34	31	34	34
Butchers	25	25	25	25
Fish & Chip Shops	15	15	15	15
Bakehouses	11	11	11	11
Confectioners	23	20	23	23
Grocers & Greengrocers	54	48	51	51
Cafes & Unlicensed Hotels	38	36	36	36
Canteens	33	31	33	33
Licensed Premises	59	4	59	59
TOTALS	292	221	287	287

Table No. 8

MILK SAMPLES - 1969

Designation	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test		Ring test		Culture Test.		Turbidity Test.		Phosphatase Test.		Antibiotic Test.	
		Sub-mitted	satis	Sub-mitted	satis	Sub-mitted	satis	Sub-mitted	satis	Sub-mitted	satis	Sub-mitted	satis.
Untreated	26	19	16	26	22	21	18	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pasteurised	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

The sample of pasteurised milk was void on Methylene Blue Test due to the temperature of the sample.

7 notices served under Section 20 Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Table No.10Improvements to food premises 1969.

Wash hand basins installed	6
Walls tiled or otherwise made satisfactory	7
Sinks installed	4
Walls, ceilings, etc. cleaned or redecorated	35
New floors	16
Hot water supplied to wash hand basins	3
New display equipment	5
Broken wall and ceiling plaster renewed	13
Impervious working surfaces provided	8
Improved sanitary accommodation	6
Improved lighting and ventilation provided	7
New cooking ranges	3
Other miscellaneous improvements	3
	<hr/>
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MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There were three slaughterhouses only licensed, two were used only for short periods each week to slaughter very good quality animals by retail butchers and one on a much more extensive scale by a wholesale pork butcher.

The number of animals killed for pig meat again showed an increase over previous years. The quality of the animals continued to be good with the exception of the few casualties slaughtered.

All animals were inspected during or immediately after slaughter.

Whilst many farms with mixed stock slaughtered poultry from time to time, particularly immediately before Christmas, there were no line poultry killing plants within the District.

One farmer was found to be carrying out the slaughter of poultry on a rather more extensive basis and inspections of his premises have been made. The poultry in this case were killed, scalded, plucked and dressed in a dairy type outbuilding which is reasonably adequate for the numbers killed. Several improvements were suggested and pressure will be brought towards their execution if necessary. It was possible to inspect only a few of the poultry killed, but the owner of the establishment has been advised that any abnormalities seen during slaughter should be notified immediately.

Details of meat inspected and rejected are set out in Table No.11
Page. 122.

SWIMMING BATHS

Frequent sampling was continued of the water from the two privately owned baths and those at two boarding schools. Results are set out below:

Glusburn Institute		Mill Institute Sutton		Malsis School Glusburn		Linton Camp	
<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
20	6	12	-	20	5	1	1

Table No. 11.

TYPE OF ANIMAL		CATTLE EXCLUDING COWS		COWS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS	HORSES
NO' KILLED & INSPECTED		87		-	-	258	25814	-
DISEASE OR CONDITION OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCOSIS	WHOLE CARCASS UNFIT	-		-	-	1	4	-
	NO' OF CARCASSES PARTS OR ORGANS UNFIT	9		-	-	19	7664	-
	% AFFECTED	10.34%		-	-	7.75	29.70	-
	WHOLE CARCASS UNFIT	-		-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS	NO' OF CARCASSES PARTS OR ORGANS UNFIT	-		-	-	-	40	-
	% AFFECTED	-		-	-	-	0.015	-
	CARCASSES WHERE SOME PART OR ORGAN WAS CONDEMNED	-		-	-	-	-	-
CYSTICERCOSIS	CARCASSES SUBMITTED TO TREATMENT BY REFRIGERATION (incl' in above)	-		-	-	-	-	-
	GENERALISED & TOTALLY REJECTED	-		-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1969
Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961
Part One of the Act

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)								Number of															
									Inspections (3)				Written Notices (4)						Occupiers prosecuted (5)					
	U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silsden	U.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Sedburgh	R.D. Settle	R.D. Skipton	U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silsden	U.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Sedburgh	R.D. Settle	R.D. Skipton	U.D. Barnoldswick	U.D. Earby	U.D. Silsden	U.D. Skipton	R.D. Bowland	R.D. Sedburgh	R.D. Settle	R.D. Skipton
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†	5	5	2	6	7	23	34	2	5	7	1	10	2	9	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	35	45	68	24	.	90	120	43	81	10	90	6	. 13	13	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	13	.
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority§ (excluding out-workers' premises) ... ..	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	55	40	48	74	32	23	124	122	48	88	11	100	8	9	25	19	.	4	.	3	.	.	13	.

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

[illegible]

Metropolitan Borough, County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectors of Factories of the number of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the Factories Act, 1961 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 123 (1)), Institutions (Section 124) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Section 127). Slaughter Houses Section 175 (1) (d) and (e) and Railway Running Sheets (Section 175 (2) and (10)).

[illegible]

Wearing apparel	{ Making etc.
	{ Cleaning and Washing ...

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Cont.)
Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

Paper bags	...	...	...	...	...	...
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	...					
Brush making	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pea picking	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feather sorting	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carding etc., of buttons etc.			...	...	...	...
Stuffed toys	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basket making	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chocolates and sweetmeats			...	...	...	...
Cosaques Christmas stockings, etc.				...	...	...
Textile weaving	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lampshades						

SECTION F

REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES IN DIVISION 1
OF THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

1. General Description
2. Health Centres
3. Midwifery Services
4. Child Health Services
5. Home Nursing
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Help Service
8. Mental Health Service
9. Vaccination and Immunisation
10. Prevention of Illness - Care and After-Care
11. Unsatisfactory Families
12. Welfare of the Aged
13. Nursing Homes
14. Ambulance Service
15. School Health Service
16. Welfare Foods Service
17. Medical Examinations

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Details of the population and acreages of the eight districts have been given in Section A. With an acreage of nearly half a million this is the largest of the Health Divisions in the West Riding in size and number of constituent districts, although there are a few with larger populations. There have been no particular alterations in its character, for although the 'commuter age' is producing more 'dormitory' villages, there is no threat from overspill, satellite towns, or motorways.

Of the eight districts the whole of Sedbergh and considerable portions of Settle and Skipton Rural Districts come within the Yorkshire Dales National Park, where the average number of persons per square mile is 34 compared with 640 in the Administrative County. Additionally, the Forest of Bowland has been designated an area of outstanding natural beauty, by order under the National Parks Commission. State Forests have been established in that area, but elsewhere agriculture is the staple occupation along with quarrying and limestone burning, and a variety of industries in the towns and larger villages in which textiles predominate.

It is customary to give some information on the employment position, and Miss Butterfield, manager of the Skipton Employment Exchange has kindly supplied me with the following report:-

"The employment situation in Skipton and district has had its usual fluctuations and deteriorated slightly towards the end of the year. June showed the lowest total of persons unemployed with 169 (1.2%) whilst October had the highest total 261 (1.9%). December had 238 (1.7%). Throughout the year, however, the percentage has been well below both the regional and national percentages. In December the figure for the Yorkshire and Humberside region was 2.8% and the national figure 2.5%.

There has been some short time working during 1969. About 50 men employed in foundry work worked only 4 days a week for about a month and one textile firm extended the September holiday from the usual 3 days to a week. Again at Christmas the 3 day holiday was extended, this time to two weeks whilst another firm had a full week. About 120 persons were affected.

As in previous years there has been an unsatisfied demand for skilled male workers in the area, but vacancies for unskilled men have been hard to come by. Throughout the year the number of notified vacancies for men has been lower than in 1968. There are still plenty of vacancies for women in textiles, catering and domestic work, but few in clerical and retail distribution. In December there were 62 notified vacancies for men and 123 for women.

Placings in employment averaged 52 per month, a slight decrease on 1968.

In December there were 51 Registered Disabled Persons registered as unemployed. This figure represents 10.6% of the total number of Registered Disabled in

the area. The number of unemployed disabled has risen considerably during the year and is not confined to any particular section of industry. During the year 32 persons have been referred to the Regional Medical Adviser for specialist guidance to assist placing. 32 disabled persons have been placed in employment.

During the year 4 men have had courses at the Government's Rehabilitation Units and 7 men have started training courses.

Redundancies have increased again and the year ended with the news of further redundancies to follow in 1970. As in previous years the older people involved have found it difficult, or even impossible to obtain alternative work.

Skipton still depends too much on textiles to provide employment with an increasing demand from the hotels, particularly in the dales, during the summer months. The cry is still the same - more diversification of industry is required."

2. HEALTH CENTRES:

Health Centres were to be one of the most important parts of the National Health Service, upon its introduction in 1948. But for a variety of reasons little interest has been shown in them until recently. Some progress is now being made and it has been estimated that by the end of 1971 there might be 250 centres in operation, with some 1,300 general practitioners looking after three million patients. But there are 20,000 G.P's in England and Wales, and it will obviously be a long time before a majority of them are housed in health centres, or in their own group practice premises. And there will, of course, be many areas where geography makes grouping impractical.

Turning from the general to the local, there are no health centres in the Division at the time of writing this report. But the Cross Hills Centre is likely to be open early in 1970, providing accommodation for three G.P's and the local health authority services. At Benthams there have been further delays over the acquisition of a site, but it is anticipated that building will start there in 1970, providing surgeries etc. for four doctors and space for our own staff and services. There is nothing to add to the last report on the provision of clinics or health centres in Settle, Ingleton, and Sedburgh. But in Earby the decision has been made to leave the Old Grammar School and hold our clinics in the surgery premises of the four local doctors. Rooms for the health visitor and home nurse will also be available.

3. MIDWIFERY SERVICES:

(a) Births:

A total of 1,149 births occurred in the Division during 1969. 1,081 (94%) were born in hospital, and 68 (6%) were born at home. It is obvious that we are well supplied with maternity beds, and are in fact, far better off than most parts of the country. But we still have to maintain a staff of midwives to deal with the few women who want to have their babies at home, when nearly all hospitals are short

of staff. The position is quite uneconomic and unrealistic, particularly when planned discharges 48 hours after confinement are now commonplace. Everyone now agrees that the safest place to have a baby is within a specialist maternity hospital where skilled assistance is immediately available in emergency. For despite vastly improved ante-natal care it is still impossible to predict every case in which the mother or her baby will need some special attention, often very urgently, and the future concept is that of a single team of consultants, trainees, general practitioner obstetricians and midwives centred on the district general hospital.

(b) Ante-Natal Care:

Ante-natal clinics are no longer provided by the authority in this Division, but some midwives assist the G.P.'s at their clinics. They also assist the health visitors in their conduct of Relaxation and Mothercraft classes which are held at five centres, and which were attended by 306 expectant mothers during the year.

(c) Confidential Reports:

Reference has been made on previous occasions to the "Report(s) on confidential enquiries into maternal deaths in England and Wales". These cover three-year periods and that for 1964 - 1966 was published in November. It shows that with a rise in the number of births to 2,630,150 the deaths due directly to pregnancy and childbirth fell to 671, with 159 deaths due to disease which occurred during pregnancy or childbirth. Whilst this is substantial progress the report states that avoidable factors occurred in 45 per cent of the deaths due directly to pregnancy or childbirth, and in 13 per cent of the associated deaths. Of the specified causes death from abortion was most frequent, followed by pulmonary embolism, haemorrhage and toxæmia. Emphasis is again laid on the importance of the place of confinement. It should be the safest place, where immediate and skilled attention is available to deal with difficulties during the confinement, and with complications in the mother or child. This is particularly important in women over 25, and in fifth and subsequent pregnancies.

4. THE CHILD HEALTH SERVICE:

This covers the care of the baby by the midwife to the fourteenth day, including those now discharged from hospital any time after 48 hours. Supervision thereafter, and until the child leaves school, is the responsibility of the health visitor/school nurse. Her visits are on a selective basis, for a thriving baby with a good home and experienced mother needs little attention.

(a) Clinic Services:

The functions of our clinics can be summarised as providing:-

- (i) Routine examinations for the early detection of physical, mental and emotional defects.
- (ii) Advice on infant hygiene and nutrition.
- (iii) Parent counselling.
- (iv) Health education.
- (v) Immunisation and vaccination.

In this Division we have 14 static and 23 mobile clinics, our aim being to provide the best service we can for both urban and rural communities. These clinics are also used for other purposes e.g. school clinics, and other medical examinations. They are, in fact, our points of contact with the communities we serve.

Attendances at the clinics continued at a very satisfactory level. And they have an additional value as meeting places for the young mothers, where they can break the social isolation which descends so suddenly with the birth of a first child.

There was one alteration in the clinic programme during the year; and the attendances are given in the following table:-

(i) Static Clinics:

Location of Clinics:	No. of sessions per month:	Total No. of children who attended during year:	Total attendances of children during year:
Addingham	2	110	587
Barnoldswick	8	359	3163
Earby	4	215	1818
Gargrave	2	65	757
Cross Hills	4	277	1756
Grassington	2	88	538
Silsden	4	192	1652
Skipton	8	413	3795
Waddington	2	44	441
Settle	4	113	918
Bentham	2	155	547
Ingleton	2	81	644
Sedbergh	2	128	788
Hellifield	2	47	565
	<u>48</u>	<u>2287</u>	<u>17969</u>

(ii) The Mobile Clinic:

Bradley	273
Carleton	265
Cononley	263
Cowling	361
Embsay	356
Steeton	389
Austwick	125
Burton-in-Lonsdale	80
Clapham	51
Helwith Bridge	26
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	175
Stainforth	48
Langcliffe	106
Long Preston	65
Rathmell	32
Gisburn & Rimington	107
West Bradford, Grindleton & Bolton-by-Bowland	323
Slaidburn & Dunsop Bridge	129
Newby (Commenced 20.10.69)	<u>11</u>
	<u>3185</u>

(b) Nurseries and Child Minders:

Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, and brought into effect on 1st November, 1968, extended the scope of the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act of 1948. It gave authorities greater power to control the conditions under which children are looked after, and provided greater penalties for evasion. It was brought in because enquiries had shown that over the country as a whole, the necessary powers to ensure reasonable standards of private day care were inadequate. The provisions now include premises (other than those used wholly or mainly as private dwellings) in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day, and persons who in their own homes and for reward look after one or more children under the age of five to whom they are not related.

(c) Family Planning:

In any discussion on this subject there are certain facts which need to be kept in mind. Probably the most important are these:-

- (i) There are $9\frac{1}{2}$ million women between the ages of 15 and 45 in this country, of whom 7 million are married.
- (ii) About half the pregnancies occurring are believed to be unplanned, with probably half a million women facing the money crises, family rows, and personal misery of being pregnant when they don't want to be.
- (iii) One in ten legitimate live maternities are premaritally conceived.
- (iv) That illegitimate births have now risen to over 8 per cent.
- (v) That of more than 50,000 children taken into care each year nearly half can be regarded as unwanted or lacking parental care amounting to rejection.

All these points emphasise the importance of Family Planning, and the need to improve the existing services. The amount of advice given by family doctors is variable, whilst the service given through the local health authority is still inadequate. There are Family Planning Association clinics at Keighley, Skipton, Lancaster and Kendal, but a large area in between has no facilities. It is hoped to start a domiciliary service there in the coming year, and to provide an additional clinic in Bentham as soon as premises are available.

(d) Premature Births:

Premature babies are those weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation. During the year 69 premature babies were born, 68 in hospital and 1 at home. 5 died within 28 days. The Bradford Children's Hospital has a specially equipped and staffed unit to which prematures can be transferred, in portable incubators maintained at selected ambulance stations.

(e) The Unmarried Mother and her Child:

It is customary to give some figures in this paragraph, but on this occasion a little more might be written to try and explain some of the aspects, which are so easily and conveniently forgotten.

The first is that the unmarried mother is one of a large number who conceive out of wedlock but who, for various reasons does not marry the father before the birth of the child. The second is that whatever the current attitude towards intercourse outside wedlock may be, the single mother usually suffers humiliation, fear, isolation, guilt, and apprehension. It is therefore important that consideration and care be provided by a doctor and a social worker or health visitor, through the pregnancy and afterwards. This may mean admission to a Mother and Baby Home where, although the demands are less, the admissions are still about 12,000 each year. The next point to make is that only 20 per cent of children born out of wedlock are adopted. The other 80 per cent remain the mother's responsibility and are deprived children from the very beginning. Deprived of a father and a normal home life; deprived of an adequate income and suitable accommodation; And with less than one eighth of their numbers (8,507 in 1967) benefitting from affiliation orders -- a difficult and embarrassing procedure in a Court of Law. Furthermore, the majority of illegitimate children are born into the lower social classes, to women under the age of twenty with minimal training for earning a living, keeping a job, and bringing up a child at the same time. Fortunately there has been a slowly growing recognition of these many difficulties. Difficulties which are said to date from the Sixteenth Century when the Church established control over marriage, and along with the State, stigmatised and discriminated against all those born outside it.

60 illegitimate births (57 live and 3 still) were recorded representing 5 per cent of the total births. Of these 31 cases were known to the department and 5 were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes where the County Council provided financial assistance. Of the 31 cases, 10 were between 15 and 19, 10 were between 20 and 24, and 11 were over 25 years. As regards the fate of these babies, the mother kept the baby in 18 cases; 3 were adopted; 6 were fostered; and 3 of the mothers married; 1 baby died.

(f) Marriage Guidance:

It is appropriate to mention here that a counsellor from the Bradford Marriage Guidance Clinic is available at our Skipton premises on Tuesday afternoons. The aim is to deal with marital difficulties and prevent the break-up of families.

5. HOME NURSING:

At the end of the year there were 7 home nurses, 13 home nurse/midwives, and 3 part-time nurses in the Division. The work which they undertook during the year has been classified in the following way:-

Classification:	No. of cases attended during the year:	No. of visits paid during the year:
Medical:	1,447	32,188
Surgical:	430	8,526
Infectious Diseases:	20	165
Tuberculosis:	9	354
Maternal Complications:	22	145
Other:	1	2

The difficulty in recruiting nurses continues, and rarely does a week go by without trouble arising in one part of the Division or another. It only requires one resignation, or two nurses to go off 'sick', to throw a burden on the remaining staff which they find difficult to sustain. It should not be necessary to ask them to shoulder these burdens. In the hospitals, where our nurses are trained, the position is often worse. And the pay is derisory. A staff nurse living in the hospital (i.e. with board and residence) receives in cash £6. 14s. 0d. per week. A ward sister, the key figure in the hospital, cannot, at present, earn more than £1,315 per annum. There is no class of employee in this country that works so hard by day or night in circumstances of such stress and responsibility for such a low reward.

Two other points need to be mentioned. The first is that the number of nurses in training for qualification has been falling for several years, and is expected to continue into the mid-1970's. The second is that new hospitals now coming into use are designed with the intention of maximum outpatient care and minimum in-patient stay. These arrangements will place a much greater burden on the community nursing services.

6. HEALTH VISITING:

The work of the health visitors has been fully described in previous reports. Sufficient to say here that they devoted 80 per cent of their time to the welfare of mothers and babies, and the remainder to the School Health Service. But many of them now have the assistance of part-time qualified nurses for testing eyes and hearing, immunisation sessions, and cleanliness inspections. So that they can spend a disproportionate amount of their time with Problem Families, and an increasing amount with the Aged. In all these activities they have a close association with most general practitioners, and a particular link with the Chest Physician in the care of the tuberculous.

A summary of the visits undertaken during the year is as follows, although it will be appreciated that these figures give little indication of their scope and value:-

<u>Classification of First Visits:</u>	<u>Total Cases:</u>
Children born in 1969:	1,074
Children born in 1968:	1,077
Children born in 1964 - 1967:	2,373
Mentally disordered:	19
Persons aged 65 or over:	576
Persons, excl. maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospital):	53
No. of tuberculous households visited:	53
No. of households visited for other infectious disease:	-
Other cases:	1,912

7. HOME HELP SERVICE:

At the end of the year there were 198 part-time home helps providing assistance in 683 households. The work undertaken has been tabulated:-

Category of Cases:	From Previous Year:	New Cases:	Total:	Hours Employed:
1. Aged 65 or over:	580	176	756	96,931
2. Under 65 years:-				
(a) Chronic sick and Tuberculous:	68	23	91	10,992
(b) Mentally Disordered:	-	-	-	-
(c) Maternity:	-	19	19	917
(d) Others:	8	6	14	1,379

This must be a very inadequate record of the help and kindness given to many people in all types of homes, provided they are accessible ones. For the fact remains that we are unable to provide a service in the remote villages of the Dales, and shall not be able to do so until transport is provided. Representations were again made during the year for the provision of mini-vans, and it is particularly unfortunate that an increase of full time home helps (from 56 to 58 in November) was of no practical value because we have been unable to fill our establishment. In the absence of home help organisers the health visitors and home nurses continue to supervise the service, for which their local knowledge fits them so well. This is an opportunity to acknowledge their willing assistance; And to pay tribute to the home helps for their integrity, tact, and good sense in their dealings with all sorts of conditions and people.

8. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE:

The last annual report of the National Association of Mental Health opens with the following sentences:-

"It is impossible to measure the cost of mental disorder in terms of human misery. We know that 1 woman in 9, and 1 man in 14 will need mental hospital treatment at some time in their lives. We know that one child in every 100 is born mentally subnormal. We cannot range alongside these cold, impersonal figures any statistics to measure the human grief, humiliation and guilt; the stress and erosion of family life and love; the fear and prejudice of the community. But we can count the cost. In 1968 £128 million was spent maintaining mentally disordered patients in hospital. And £25½ million was spent by local authorities on care and maintenance of the mentally disordered. 29 million working days were lost through mental illness (in 1966/67) compared with 2 million days lost through strikes. And sickness benefit paid was around £25 million."

Such statistics have long been available but meant little to those not directly involved. But in the past year the attention of the general public has been aroused by reports of enquiries into hospital conditions which involved fires, allegations of ill-treatment and brutality, and gross overcrowding.

Attention has also been focussed on the immense problems of alcoholism, and the increasing addiction to drugs. Treatment of these conditions is the responsibility of the mental health services. Likewise the provision of a psychiatric assessment and appropriate help for attempted suicides.

Local arrangements for dealing with these problems consist of psychiatric beds at Scalebor Park and Lancaster Moor Hospitals, with outpatient clinics at Keighley, Skipton and Lancaster under the appropriate consultants. There are units for the treatment of alcoholism and drug addiction at Scalebor Park and Lynfield Mount Hospitals respectively. The Division has four mental welfare officers to assist the consultants, and to maintain a close liaison with the family doctors in their particular areas. The number of patients being visited by these officers on the 31st December, was:-

(i)	Mentally Ill:	144
(ii)	Mentally Subnormal:	128

The number of patients referred to the officers during the year were:-

(a)	Mentally Ill:	194
(b)	Mentally Subnormal:	27

The sources of referral were as follows:-

(i)	by Family Doctors:	81
(ii)	on discharge from hospital:	49
(iii)	by hospital outpatient departments:	29
(iv)	by the local education authority:	10
(v)	by Police and Courts:	9
(vi)	other sources:	43

Some of the referrals were urgent, involving compulsory removal to hospital. These patients are often difficult, sometimes dangerous. And it is, of course, necessary to have one officer always on duty at evenings and weekends for this purpose.

Turning to mental subnormality, a condition which usually exists from birth and the causes of which are still largely unknown, it is necessary to provide appropriate care and training for those who cannot be brought within the educational system. For the severely subnormal, hospital care is usually needed sooner or later, and this is available at Todmorden, Westwood Hospital at Bradford, and Castleberg Hospital at Giggleswick. But there is a special care unit for four patients at the Skipton Training Centre, to which they are conveyed by coach each day, along with the less severely affected children, adolescents and adults who take up the 60 places there. The coaches start respectively at Settle, Earby and Addingham. But there are children living outside their collection areas, and for these there is additional provision in the form of a class on three days each week at Bentham, and a 16 place hostel in Cawder Lane at Skipton.

This hostel was opened during the year and is an excellent purpose built unit with the necessary staff. All the places there are not required by children living in remote parts of this Division and in accordance with the original intention, the remainder have been allocated to subnormal children from other parts of the County, largely because of severe social and domestic difficulties.

The Training Centre has had another very successful year, and much valuable work has been done in the form of contracts for the County Council and other organisations. It is supported by a most active and successful Parent-Teacher Association which has raised money for various objects, not least being the large caravan at Filey which was used throughout the holiday season.

9. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION:

In last year's report there was mention of two developments under this heading, the first being the use of the West Riding computer whereby all babies and children are automatically invited to their nearest clinic or G.P. whenever they are due for immunisation. The invitations are by postcard, and failure to attend for one reason or other is covered by repeat invitations. The second was a revision of the immunisation and vaccination schedule by the Standing Medical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Health. It was possible to simplify this by combining certain procedures, and our programme is now as follows:-

<u>Age:</u>	<u>Type of Vaccine to be given:</u>
6 months:	Diphtheria, tetanus, oral polio.
8 months:	-ditto-
14 months:	-ditto-
16 months:	Measles.
18 months:	Smallpox.
5 years:	Diphtheria, tetanus, oral polio., smallpox revaccination.
11 to 12 years:	B.C.G.
15 years:	Polio., tetanus, smallpox revaccination.

THE STATISTICS for 1969 are as follows, and although reasonably high percentages have been achieved all the figures could be improved:-

(a) Diphtheria:

Number of children immunised during the year:-

<u>Under 4 years:</u>	<u>Others under 16 years:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
648	97	745

The number of children given a secondary or reinforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course) was 1957. These injections are usually given when the children enter the primary schools.

(b) Smallpox:

The number of children vaccinated during the year was: 830

(c) Whooping Cough:

Children immunised during the year are given in the table overleaf:-

Age at date of final injection:

<u>Under 4 years:</u>	<u>Others under 16 years:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
644	5	649

(d) Poliomyelitis:

Number of children vaccinated during the year:-

<u>Under 4 years:</u>	<u>Others under 16 years:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
694	59	753

(e) Tetanus:

Number immunised during the year:

<u>Under 4 years:</u>	<u>Others under 16 years:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
648	455	1,103

(f) B.C.G. Vaccination (against Tuberculosis):

No. of 13 years old children vaccinated: 735

No. of infants at special risk vaccinated
by Chest Physician: 64

(g) Measles:

The number of children vaccinated during
the year was: 575

Compared with 684 in the preceding year. This
reduction is due to a shortage of vaccine consequent
on the withdrawal of Burroughs, Wellcome's 'Wellcovax'.

10. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE:(a) Health Education:

Mention was made in last year's report of the establishment of "The Health Education Council Ltd." to work in this long neglected field. But as it is an important one a quotation from the Memoranda of Association might be appropriate.

"The objects for which the Council is established are to promote and encourage in England, Wales and Northern Ireland education and research in the science and art of healthy living and principle of hygiene and the teaching thereof, and to assist Government departments, local authorities and other statutory and voluntary bodies in so far as their work comprises health education and propoganda directed to the promotion or safeguarding of public health or to the prevention and cure of disease, and to provide analogous services for bodies and for individuals overseas."

It will also be of interest to know what this Council considers are the most important of current health problems. They are, smokers' disease, nutrition, dental caries, food poisoning, cancer, infectious disease, venereal disease, alcoholism, drug addiction,

health problems of new immigrants, accidents, preparing for retirement, and sex education.

This is, of course, a most ambitious programme; And although more money and staff may become available under the reorganisation, the field work will still have to be done by those concerned with Health in it's broadest aspects, and done as part of their day's work in clinics, homes, schools and surgeries; with such displays, talks, films, and film strips, as are available. It is to be hoped that the next Green Paper on the reorganisation of the Health Services will have regard to what was said ten years ago in this context --- "The future of medicine lies in prevention; the National Health Service has not begun to put this into practice. It is an illness service with no vision."

(b) Smoking and Health:

There is an obligation to refer to this matter in every annual report, in a country where 3 out of 4 men, and nearly half the women smoke, in the full knowledge that cigarette smoking is the largest single avoidable cause of death and disability today. It is causing 30,000 deaths per year from chronic bronchitis and nearly the same number from lung cancer. It is also an important factor in coronary heart disease. These are flat, scientific facts. Yet a third of the doctors, who should be setting an example, continue to smoke. Whilst they do so, along with a majority of parents, there is very little incentive for the children. And the latest report shows that 42 per cent of boys aged 16 smoke on average, nearly thirty cigarettes a week.

(c) Care and After-Care:

(i) Chiropody - this is a free service for men over 65 and women over 60, and for the physically handicapped. It is provided by 21 chiropodists working in their surgeries, or in their patients' homes when authorised to do so. During the year 28,855 treatments were given, and 5,384 patients were receiving treatment at the end of the year. This is the best of the chiropody services in the Administrative County, and goes far towards keeping the elderly active - when many would otherwise become housebound with painful feet.

(ii) Convalescent Home Care - there is little demand nowadays, when most patients go direct from hospitals.

(iii) Night and Evening Helps - it is difficult to organise such a scheme in a large Division, and when the demand is so small - thanks to the availability of hospital beds for those who would otherwise need it.

(iv) Laundry Services - for the incontinent have not been developed, for precisely the same reasons; And when special absorbent pads now meet much the same need, and are available through the home nursing service.

(v) Special Training Homes - there were no admissions to the Elizabeth Fry Home at York this year.

(vi) Tuberculosis - extra milk was supplied to 13 patients during the year on the advice of the Chest Physician.

(vii) Loan of Nursing Equipment - the nurses hold some equipment and larger items such as special beds and hydraulic lifts are available through the Divisional Office. As there are now 67 items of equipment available, their issue and recovery, is a considerable task.

(viii) Hospital Liaison - co-operation with all types of hospital is generally good, and the Health Office (with an experienced enquiry office and switchboard staff) acts more and more as a clearing house for messages and reports. There is also a close and happy association with the consultants, particularly where medical officers, health visitors, and mental welfare officers attend their out-patient clinics and ward rounds. Every effort will be made to retain these links, and expand where feasible, when the new district hospital opens at Eastburn in June, 1970.

11. UNSATISFACTORY FAMILIES:

The criteria for classification, and the steps taken to recognise and deal with these families have been described in previous reports; So has the prevention of homelessness by the early warning systems devised to avoid evictions. Our case conferences play an important part here, providing a forum for discussion, and for the co-ordination of efforts for help and guidance. They are held at Settle, Skipton and Barnoldswick three times each year, and attended by appropriate members of the Health, Welfare, Children's, and Education departments; along with the officials concerned with Housing, Social Security, N.S.P.C.C., and Moral Welfare. 86 families were discussed at these conferences, and if this seems a large number, it is likely that some under scrutiny in a favoured area like Craven would not be noticed in London and those towns where standards are lower.

12. WELFARE OF THE AGED:

This is a matter which has been referred to in many issues of the annual report, and all aspects have been covered at one time or another. But no excuse is needed for returning to a subject when it's size and perplexities continue to increase; And which is the concern of hospitals, family practice and the public health services.

Taking the very arbitrary age of 65 as marking the end of middle and the beginning of old age we find that old people now constitute some 12 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Moreover this 12 per cent occupy over 30 per cent of the hospital beds, occasion 21 per cent of consultations in practice, and absorb 21 per cent of the pharmaceutical services. Further this percentage of old people is steadily growing because, with the successful elimination of the killing diseases (particularly the infections) of childhood, youth and middle age, an ever increasing proportion of people are attaining their potential life span of some three score years and ten.

While the average expectation of life at birth has increased by 25 years since the beginning of the century, the expectation of life at 65 over the same period has only increased by two years, for the mortality rates amongst the aged have only fallen by a very small amount in comparison with the dramatic reductions which have occurred in younger people. In addition there has not been any very striking progress in improving the mental and physical fitness of old people,

for the great advances in Medicine and Surgery have not been made in the prevention of arteriosclerosis, heart, cerebral, and kidney disease from which their disabilities mostly arise. Thus, such prolongation of life as has occurred is seldom a prolongation of vigorous, active, and healthy life.

The aim must therefore be to keep old people young rather than with prolonging the lives of the senile. For there are a few things more sad than the gradual depersonalisation by the creeping onset of senescence of those who have been admired and loved. If only people could remain active till the age of 80 or even 90 and then "cease upon the midnight with no pain", then geriatrics would cease to be of increasing concern. But it is likely to be a considerable time before the study of degenerative diseases provides any solution to the problem of biological ageing.

The provision of health and welfare services for old people depends to a large extent on the local authorities. But, the importance of housing must not be, and is not being, forgotten. The role of the family doctor in maintaining the well-being of the aged is also very important, and in this context I should like to quote a distinguished physician who wrote:- "quite apart from his skill in treating their illnesses, his demeanour, bearing, and courtesy to them will help to determine the behaviour of other members of the family to their elderly relatives. He can do far more than most people to strengthen the self-respect of old people, to foster a wider appreciation of their dignity, to defend them against humiliations and to maintain their activities, hobbies and interest in local affairs. Lastly, it is often his duty and privilege to care for them as they die which is a searching test of his professional skill. The natural course of events should only be interfered with after the most careful consideration, but in their ultimate extremity old people must be able to trust their doctor to prevent unnecessary suffering of body and mind."

13. NURSING HOMES:

The Christony Home at Eshton, near Gargrave, is the only home in the Division, and the registration is for 26 patients. It does not take surgical or maternity cases. Periodical inspections are carried out under the Nursing Homes Act, 1963. There are three local authority homes for the Aged -- Farfield Hall (Addingham), The Shroggs (Stoeton) and Neville House (Gargrave); and one private home. These come under the supervision of the County Welfare Officer.

14. AMBULANCE SERVICE:

Ambulances are provided at the following points:-

Sedbergh Agency Service,
Tel: Sedbergh 404

Operated by St. John's Ambulance
Brigade.

County Ambulance Station,
Cammock Lane,
Settle.
Tel: Settle 3594/5

Covers Settle Rural Districts,
excl. Nappa but incl. Bolton-by-
Bowland in Bowland R.D.

Clitheroe Agency Service,
Tel: Clitheroe 2454

Covers all parishes in Bowland R.D.
except Paythorne, Newsholme, Horton,
Middop and Bolton-by-Bowland.

County Ambulance Station, Bank Street, Barnoldswick. Tel: Barnoldswick 3146	Covers the West Craven area, Nappa in Settle R.D. and Paythorne, Newsholme, Horton and Middop in Bowland R.D.
Grassington Agency Service, Tel: Grassington 346	Operated by St. John's Ambulance Brigade for the Upper Wharfedale parishes.
County Ambulance Station, Broughton Road, Skipton. Tel: Skipton 2273/4	Covers Skipton U.D. and surrounding parishes in Skipton R.D.
County Ambulance Station, Dalton Lane, Keighley. Tel: Bradford 682211/20	Serves Silsden U.D. and those parishes in the southern part of Skipton R.D.
Menston Ambulance Station, Buckle Lane, Menston. Tel: Bradford 682211/9	Covers Addingham and Beamsley in Skipton R.D.

The cover given is that in general use, but alterations may be made depending on the type of patient (e.g. out-patient, emergency), the destination of the patient, and inter-depot co-ordination of calls.

All ambulances are fitted with radio communication equipment and when out on journeys may be contacted through a base radio transmitter which is connected by private telephone lines to Barnoldswick, Settle and Skipton Ambulance Stations. This principle of direct communication between a driver and his Ambulance Station adds greatly to the efficiency of the Ambulance Service in that he can be directed from place to place without having to return to his Station, thus saving considerable time and mileage. It is invaluable in the case of major incidents, and also in the case of accidents on the road, as hospitals can be warned over the network to be prepared to accept casualties. This latter is of particular benefit to the seriously injured.

A mobile Mountain Rescue Unit is held at Settle Ambulance Station for use in the more remote rural districts where it would be impossible to send a standard ambulance. This vehicle is invaluable in periods of snow to remove patients from remote farms. It is also fitted with special radio equipment for establishing local communications and linking to the main radio network from isolated major incidents or pothole rescues.

15. THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE:

(a) Routine Examinations:

There are 82 Primary, 7 Secondary and 3 Residential Schools in the Division, many of the rural schools being small. In recent years about two thirds of our children have been examined routinely on four occasions in their school life, whilst one third have had a selective examination - i.e. an examination based on a report from the parents, and advice from the teacher and school nurse. In an era when gross defects are no longer common this examination needs to be undertaken for less than half the children, and gives more

time for those who really need attention. It has proved a successful scheme, and so called 'selective examinations' are now being undertaken throughout the Division, after a full examination of all children at school entry. The findings at these examinations are given on tables (c), (d) and (e) which follow.

(b) Clinic Arrangements:

There are no separate school clinics in this Division; children are seen at child welfare clinics, or in their own schools or homes as circumstances indicate.

The Clinics for children with defective vision are held in 8 places in the Division, thus saving repeated and often lengthy journeys to an optician. 162 clinics were held during the year and 2,034 examinations were carried out by Dr. Cooper. All children are given a Colour Vision Test before their eleventh birthday.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been held on Fridays throughout the year, Dr. Jessop being assisted by Mr. Mannix (Educational Psychologist), Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Brueton (Psychiatric Social Workers). 80 children were referred to the clinic during the year; and a close liaison maintained with teachers, employment officers, general practitioners; and child care, probation and mental welfare officers.

Speech Therapy Clinics were on a part-time basis in Skipton and Silsden until October when Miss Pugh commenced full time work, covering the whole Division.

The successful treatment of bedwetting by use of an electric alarm was described in a previous report. It has continued with 22 electric alarms in constant use.

Increasing attention is also being given to hearing in childhood and the department now has 3 audiometers for use by the school nurses and doctors in the detection of deafness. Routine testing is carried out at 6 to 7, and 9 to 10 years, but there are many referrals between whiles. The reason for this lies in the recognition of deafness as a cause of educational retardation and difficulties in school, due to a condition called serous otitis or 'glue ear'. The cause of this is not really known but it results in an accumulation of fluid in the ears, and needs recognition and treatment by school and family doctor, and often by a consultant.

(c) Periodic Medical Examinations:

A table giving details of these is printed overleaf.

(c) Periodic Medical Examinations:

Age Group Inspected (by year of birth):	No. of pupils who have rec'd a full medical examination:	Physical Condition of pupils examined:		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination:	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental disease and infestation with vermin):		
		Satis:	Unsatis:		For defective vision (excl. squint):	For any other condition recorded at Pt. 2:	Total individual pupils:
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1965 & later	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
1964	646	646	-	-	28	37	59
1963	608	607	1	-	54	36	85
1962	105	105	-	-	10	6	16
1961	6	6	-	-	1	-	1
1960	195	195	-	179	5	22	25
1959	124	124	-	287	2	15	17
1958	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
1957	151	151	-	526	5	14	19
1956	161	161	-	246	7	7	13
1955	123	123	-	142	1	14	15
1954 & earlier	136	136	-	389	23	5	28
Total:	2264	2263	1	1769	136	156	278

(d) Other examinations:

Number of Special Examinations: 1,487
 Number of Re-examinations: 5
 Total: 1,492

(e) Return of defects found by examination in the year ended 31.12.69:

Defect:	Periodic Inspections:								Special Inspections:	
	Entrants:				Leavers:		Others:		Total:	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin:	3	26	4	2	6	8	13	36	1	30
Eyes - (a) Vision:	92	95	24	10	20	27	136	132	55	201
(b) Squint:	19	28	-	-	3	2	22	30	4	29
(c) Other:	3	2	-	1	-	1	3	4	-	-
Ears - (a) Hearing:	1	29	-	2	11	31	12	62	5	42
(b) Otitis Media:	2	14	1	1	1	4	4	19	-	3
(c) Other:	-	14	-	1	-	2	-	17	-	5
Nose and Throat:	15	74	3	7	14	19	32	100	4	51
Speech:	13	17	1	-	2	1	16	18	15	15
Lymphatic Glands:	1	19	-	-	-	-	1	19	2	6
Heart:	2	15	-	1	-	7	2	23	-	26
Lungs:	1	23	-	3	2	19	3	45	-	17
Developmental -										
(a) Hernia:	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1
(b) Other:	8	13	1	-	4	3	13	16	2	32
Orthopaedic -										
(a) Posture:	1	8	-	1	2	2	3	11	2	4
(b) Feet:	3	54	1	-	4	11	8	65	2	79
(c) Other:	4	70	1	3	-	8	5	81	1	85
Nervous System -										
(a) Epilepsy:	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	9	1	2
(b) Other:	-	24	-	2	2	6	2	32	4	9
Psychological -										
(a) Development:	-	12	-	-	1	4	1	16	1	15
(b) Stability:	1	7	-	4	3	5	4	16	3	6
Abdomen:	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	1
Other:	8	66	7	7	13	40	28	113	16	81
TOTALS:	180	619	43	46	88	206	311	871	118	740

The 'T' and 'O' referred to above are children who were either referred for treatment for a defect, or kept under observation. The special examinations refer to either 'handicapped' or 'observation' pupils who are seen on each occasion a doctor visits their school.

(f) Handicapped Children:

In last year's report, Dr. Mary Sheridan's definition of a 'Handicapped Child' was given, as being one "who suffers from any continuing disability of body, intellect or personality which is likely to interfere with his normal growth and development or capacity to learn". They are our main concern, but there are two other categories which also need to be considered.

(a) A 'Disadvantaged Child' being one who suffers from a continuing inadequacy of material, affectional, educational or social provisions, or who is subject to detrimental environmental stresses which are likely to interfere with the growth and development of his body, intellect, or personality, and thus prevent him from achieving his inherent potential.

(b) A 'Deprived Child' who, for any reason, is deprived of a normal home life and who in consequence needs the temporary or permanent care or protection of a recognised child care agency.

There is insufficient space in this report to discuss all these children, but the school nurses and doctors, and the health visitors have a part to play in their care, either through their specialised knowledge, or familiarity with the home conditions.

To return to the 'Handicapped', it is the duty of the Local Education Authority to 'ascertain' these children, and see that they get an education suited to their disabilities. During the year the following children were ascertained:-

<u>Category:</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Physically Handicapped:	11
Educationally Subnormal:	16
Partially Hearing:	2
Partially Sighted:	1

At the end of the year there were 79 receiving special educational treatment in the following special schools, and 9 are awaiting placement.

Educationally Subnormal:

Baliol	5
Braithwaite	21
Royd Edge	2
Hilton Grange	1
Whinburn	7
Sunnyfield	1
Springfield	3
Eden Grove	1
Spring Hill	1
Colne Gibfield	3

Physically Handicapped:

Ireton	2
Ingleborough Hall	3
Netherside Hall	8
Bethesda Special School	2

Physically Handicapped contd:

Chantry	1
Wilfred Pickles	1

Deaf:

Yorkshire School, Doncaster	2
Elmete Hall, Leeds	4

Deaf and Educationally Subnormal:

Bridge House School, Harewood	1
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Partially Sighted:

West of England	1
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Blind:

Sheffield School	1
Henshaws School	2
Barclay, Sunnyhill	1
Royal School, Waverley	1

Maladjusted:

Holly House	1
Nortonthorpe Hall	1
St. Peter's, Horbury	1

Others:

Sedgewick House, (Epileptic)	1
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(g) Special Schools:

There are three residential special schools in the Craven Division:-

- (a) Netherside Hall, near Grassington, for 40 senior physically handicapped boys;
- (b) Ingleborough Hall, Clapham, for 50 junior physically handicapped boys and girls;
- (c) Baliol School, Sedbergh, for 56 senior educationally subnormal boys.

The medical supervision of children at these schools is undertaken by the staff of the Division.

(h) Employment of School Children:

The employment of children is regulated by the County Council's byelaws, and include a medical examination. 17 children were examined during the year.

(i) Youth Employment Service:

Selective school leavers were examined during the year, and confidential reports submitted to the Youth Employment Officer where they were indicated.

(j) Cleanliness:

The Health Visitors/School Nurses undertake the examination of children's heads for investigation with vermin. During the year 20,114 examinations were made and 621 children found to require treatment. Special combs and head lotions are available when the infestation is severe or persistent. These figures are regrettable. Unfortunately, there is a 'hard core' of children who are repeatedly infested, and many otherwise clean children become infested through contact with them.

(k) Dental Service:

The Division had it's complement of three dental officers during most of the year, and a good deal of orthodontic work continues to be undertaken at Skipton by officers from the Central Clinic at Wakefield. The use of the caravan permits treatment at outlying schools, and saves parents and children a lot of travelling to National Health Service dentists in the larger towns.

Details of the work undertaken are as follows:-

No. of children inspected:	8,967
No. of children found to require treatment:	3,845
No. of children offered treatment:	3,476
No. treated:	2,118
No. of Attendances:	6,654
No. of extractions:-	
(a) temporary teeth:	1,110
(b) permanent teeth:	570
No. of general anaesthetics:	593
No. of fillings:-	
(a) temporary teeth:	993
(b) permanent teeth:	6,043

16. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE:

The distribution of welfare foods, other than liquid milk is the responsibility of the local health authority.

In this Division they are available at the Skipton and Settle Health Offices, at ten child welfare clinics, and through fourteen voluntary agencies in the more isolated villages.

The amounts distributed were 1,172 tins of National Dried Milk, 924 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, 1,089 packets of Vitamin Tablets, and 20,479 bottles of Orange Juice. Sales of dried milk, vitamins and cod liver oil show further falls. In general there has been a considerable reduction in sales since the Welfare Foods (Amendment) Orders were introduced on 1st June, 1961. Under these Orders vitamin supplements are sold at prices which cover their cost to the Government, for the use of expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of five years and one month, and handicapped children. The costs at present are given overleaf:-

Cod Liver Oil	1s. 0d. for a 6oz. bottle.
Vitamin A & D Tablets	6d. a packet of 45.
Concentrated Orange Juice	1s. 6d. for a 6oz. bottle.

Liquid milk continues to be available at the special welfare price of 4d. per pint, and National Dried Milk at 2s. 4d. per tin as an alternative.

17. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Particulars of examinations performed by the Divisional Medical Staff during the year:-

For entry to Superannuation Scheme:	35
Entrants to Training Colleges:	82
Teachers:	1
Others:	<u>119</u>
Total:	<u>237</u>

SECTION GSTAFF

(as at 31st December, 1969)

Ø (indicates services shared with other Divisions).

(i) MEDICAL, DENTAL AND ANCILLARY:

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Divisional Medical
Officer and Medical
Officer of Health.H.M. Dean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)
S. Jessop, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)Senior Departmental
Medical Officers and
Deputy Medical Officers
of Health.

G.H. Cooper, M.B., Ch.B.,

Senior Departmental
Medical Officer
(Clinical).M.A. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B.)
E.B. Dowell, M.B., Ch.B.)
M.A. Hunter, M.B., B.Ch.)
D. Redpath, L.M.S.S.A.)Clinic Medical
Officers working
on a sessional
basis.Ø K. Smith, B.A. (Admin.), A.P.S.W.,
A.I.H.A.Psychiatric Social
Worker.

Ø J.B. Mannix, M.Ed., Dip.Ed.Psych.

Psychologist.

R. Spencer, M.C.S.P.)
J.M. Cowan, M.C.S.P.)

Physiotherapists.

Ø G.A. Thompson, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Senior Clinical
Dental Officer.E. Lowry, B.D.S.)
D.J. Stocks L.D.S.)
M. Davidson B.D.S.)School Dental
Officers.(ii) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:J.S. Brewer, M.S.I.A.
M. Hodgson, (Pupil)Barnoldswick U.D.
-do-

R.R. Overend, M.A.P.H.I.

Bowland R.D.

A.F.G. Holmes, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Earby U.D.

F.J. Lawson, M.S.I.A.

Sedbergh R.D.

N. Firth, M.A.P.H.I.
F. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.Settle R.D.
-do-W. Mitchell, M.S.I.A.
F.R. Hudson, M.A.P.H.I.Silsden U.D.
-do-

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS (Contd.):

E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. Skipton U.D.
 H. Crabtree, M.A.P.H.I., A.M. Inst. P.C. -do-

A.W. Craven, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
 A.M. Inst. P.C. Skipton R.D.
 G.E. Haigh, D.P.A. (Leeds), M.A.P.H.I. -do-
 D.S. Willis, M.A.P.H.I. -do-
 B.S. Shuttleworth, (Pupil). -do-

(iii) NURSING STAFF:(a) Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss F. Stevenson, S.R.N., R.S.C.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.

(b) Health Visitor/School Nurse/Tuberculosis Visitors

Miss M.E. Alderton	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss B. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A.A. Collinge	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) H.V.
Miss P.J. Crompton	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M.E. Crowther	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss I. Fell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. S. Haigh	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1) H.V., Dip.N.
Miss A. Lambert	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1), B.T.A., H.V.
Miss C.F.M. McKnight	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. S.M. Midgley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss L.M. Nussey	S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1), M.S.R., H.V.
Miss K.M. Pritchard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss D.E. Wrathall	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., O.N.C., H.V.
Miss B. Wright	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss J. Watson	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(c) Assistant Health Visitors (Part-time)

Mrs. J. Helliwell	S.R.N.
Mrs. A. Hill	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. A. Limmer	S.R.N.
Mrs. S. Shuttleworth	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. E.E. Stott	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. W.N. Sugden	S.R.N.
Mrs. M. Watkinson	S.R.N.

(d) Home Nurses

Mrs. H. Clay	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. E. Gannon	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. D. Harries	S.R.N., N.C.D.N.
Mrs. L. Lauder	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., Q.I.D.N.S., C.M.B. (Part 1)
Mrs. M. Parkinson	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. W.E. Smith	S.E.N.
Mrs. W.M. Sykes	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(e) Home Nurse/Midwives

Miss J.B. Baldry	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. P.M.E. Bunnett	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss E.M. Butler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J. Dawson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss D.G. Dewrance	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss S.I. Hewitt	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. Monck-Mason	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss B. Shackleton	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.J. Slinger	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. M. Spedding	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss R.P. Taylor	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. F. Tillotson	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Miss A. West	S.R.N., S.C.M.
One vacancy.	

(f) Home Nurses (Part-time)

Mrs. C.M. Alderton	S.R.N.
Mrs. J. Doyle	S.R.N.
Mrs. D.C. Kennedy	S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. D.M. Smith	S.R.N.

(g) Midwife

Mrs. M.A. Hunt	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(h) Other StaffMental Health ServiceThe Training Centre

Mrs. R.C. Wade	R.M.P.A., R.M.N.S.
Mrs. J. Crowther	
Mr. D. Goldthorp	
Mrs. H.M. Percival	
Mrs. E.A. Read	R.M.P.A.
Miss M. Thompson	N.A.M.H.

The Ghyll Hostel

Mrs. G.B. Sorton	
Miss J. Hutchinson	
Miss J.J. Saunderson	

Bentham Group Training Centre

Mrs. M. Andrews	B.A., B.Sc.
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Senior Mental Welfare Officer

Ø Mrs. M.M. de la Cour

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. D. Corbett	R.M.N.S.
Mr. L. Kearney	R.M.N., S.R.N.
Mr. J.B. Parr	
Mrs. E.M. Ridsdale	S.E.N.

Speech Therapist

Miss O. Pugh	L.C.S.T.
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Venereal Diseases Social Worker

Ø Mrs. S.E. Macdonald S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Helps

Full-time	None
Part-time	198

<u>Other Domestic Staff</u>	15
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Administrative and Clerical Staff

Mr. K.A. Knowles	(Administrative Officer)
Mrs. B. Baker	
Mr. R. Bentley	
Mrs. D. Birch	
Mrs. J.M. Goldthorp	
Miss M. Harris	
Mrs. W. Harrison	
Mr. B. Lund	
Miss B. Mee	
Miss B. Nowell	
Mr. J.H. Sorton	
Miss B. Wood	

Mrs. E. Branston)	
Mrs. V.M. Cooban)	
Mrs. N. Dodd)	
Mrs. B.M. Eastwood	)	Part-time
Mrs. J. Knowles)	
Mrs. D. Lund)	
Mrs. B. Riley)	

Six members of the staff attended short courses at Grantley Hall, the West Riding College near Ripon. Two health visitors attended refresher courses in Southampton, and one attended a course on Health Education at Manchester. One mental welfare officer was away for the whole year attending a training course in Leeds.

A conference was held at Harden Bridge Hospital in July when two members of the medical staff of this geriatric hospital discussed the various aspects of their work. And a number of meetings were held in the department to discuss developments and new legislation in our fields of work. Various talks have been given, and assistance provided with health exhibitions.

And we have again been pleased to help with the training of student health visitors and nurses. We have also been pleased to welcome visitors from overseas and elsewhere, and to explain how we go about our work in these parts.

